# McKean County Miner.

[illegible] XXVIII

SMETHPORT, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1886.

NUMBER 26

McKean County Miner

[illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] Departure of Mails

[illegible]

Mail leaves at 12.15 p. m. [illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday, Thursday, [illegible]

[illegible] P. M.

Lodge Directory

F. & A. M.

[illegible] W. M.

A. O. U. W.

[illegible]

I. O. O. F.

[illegible]

Churches

[illegible]

Borough Officers

[illegible]

Official Directory

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

[illegible]

Physicians

[illegible]

Physician and Surgeon,
KANE, PA.

HOTELS

Chautauqua House

[illegible] Smethport, Pa. [illegible] Proprietor.

WRIGHT HOUSE,

[illegible] Street, Smethport, Penn'a, [illegible] Wright, Proprietor.

[illegible] recently built and [illegible] with all the conveniences of a [illegible]. A well stocked [illegible] connected with the [illegible] first class in every respect [illegible]

Grand Central Hotel,

Smethport, Pa. [illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] recently been renovated [illegible] furnished. The table and [illegible] supplied with the best the [illegible]. First class in every [illegible]. Rates reasonable.

BUCKTAIL HOTEL,

[illegible] Looker, Proprietor.

[illegible] refurnished, and one of [illegible] in McKean County.

Broezel's Hotel,

[illegible] Wells streets, Buffalo, [illegible] in every respect. [illegible] Proprietor.

Exchange Hotel,

[illegible] and Buffalo Depot, [illegible] J. H. Sowers, Proprietor.

[illegible] newly built and furnished [illegible] for the comfort and convenience of the traveling public.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys

BYRON D. HAMLIN. JOHN FORREST.

Hamlin & Forrest,

LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. [illegible] of the late firm of Hamlin & Forrest [illegible] McKean, Potter, [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW [illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] Smethport, Pa. [illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible] the Court House, Smethport, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [illegible]

W. [illegible] MILLIKEN [illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Smethport, Pa. [illegible] promptly attended to.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible]

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW [illegible] Smethport, Pa.

J. K. Wallace.

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible] promptly collected.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND [illegible] PATENT CASES [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEY AT LAW [illegible]

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS AT LAW [illegible] county [illegible]

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[illegible] Holder. [illegible] E. M. [illegible], Holly, Mich.

March 12, 1884-ly

## THE RING'S MOTTO.

A lover gave the wedding ring
Into a goldsmith's hand.
"Grave me," he said, "a tender thought
Within the golden band."
The goldsmith graved,
With careful art,
"Till death us part."

The wedding bells rang gladly out,
The husband said, "O wife,
Together we shall share the grief,
The happiness of life.
I give to thee
My hand, my heart,
Till death us part."

'Twas she that lifted now his hand
(O love that this should be!)
Then on it placed the golden band,
And whispered tenderly:
"Till death us join,
Lo, thou art mine
And I am thine.

"And when death joins we nevermore
Shall know an aching heart,
The bridal of that better love
Death has no power to part.
That troth will be
For thee and me
Eternity."

So up the hill and down the hill,
Through fifty changing years,
They shared each other's happiness,
They dried each other's tears.
Alas! Alas!
That death's cold dart
Such love can part.

But one sad day she stood alone
Beside his narrow bed;
She drew the ring from off her hand
And to the goldsmith said:
"Oh, man who graved
With careful art,
'Till death us part.'

"Now grave four other words for me—
'Till death us join.'" He took
The precious golden band once more,
With solemn wistful look,
And wrought with care,
For love, not coin,
"Till death us join."

## VALUE OF VOLCANIC GLASS.

Discovery of Obsidian. Reproduction by Artificial Means. Its Abundance.

WE had reached [illegible] and traveled over the only glass roadway in the world. [illegible] obsidian, or volcanic glass, and is of the utmost use and importance to scientists in the manufacture of black mirrors for astronomical instruments. A chemist of Pittsburg is said to have rediscovered the lost art of making many articles from obsidian. His attention was first directed to the subject in 18[illegible], while on a visit to Pompeii. There he found the fragment of a statue [illegible] made from obsidian, and its evident kinship to the lava [illegible] led him to think that it might have been made therefrom. Bringing away with him a supply and a quantity of lava, he began an investigation and a series of experiments, which finally led him to a knowledge not only of the component elements of obsidian, but also as to how it might be reproduced by artificial means.

His first successful test was made at Pittsburg in 18[illegible]. He made a number of ornamental articles and several slabs of the new glass, went to New York city and set up a small furnace for its manufacture. He one day visited a well known manufacturer of optical lenses and asked what he would charge to polish a slab of it. The optician asked in a seemingly indifferent manner what sort of stuff it was. Upon getting the information he eagerly named a high price for it. Much to his astonishment the terms were accepted.

"Do you know what you have done?" the lense maker inquired. "You have rediscovered the lost art of making black mirrors. [illegible] and there are millions in it for you, because only a few of them are used. Yet your discovery is of the greatest scientific importance."

The true reason why so few of them have been used is because the material has been so difficult to obtain. But there is a mountain of it in the Yellowstone park, which the Bannock Indians, whose hunting grounds were at one time among the geysers, used for the purpose of tipping their arrows and spear heads.—Yellowstone Park Cor. Cleveland Leader.

### Two Emperors Side by Side.

It was after a great review of the garrison of Paris at Longchamps that the emperor of the French drove home with the emperor of all the Russias seated beside him. I was in the Bois de Boulogne as the imperial landau passed, and it was only a little in advance of me when some poor devil snapped his pistol at their majesties and was promptly hustled away by the omnipresent gens d'armes. I heard the sharp report of the barrel as shot, and I remember [illegible] that the emperor of the French said to his guest: "That was for me," while the emperor of all the Russias, not to be outdone in politeness, replied: "No, no; it was for me, I am sure." About this time the prizes were distributed to the successful exhibitors in the Palais de l'Industrie, the huge building in the Champs Elysees, which had been erected for the exposition of 1855, and which now serves for the annual salon for all sorts of shows of pictures and horses. The Palais de l'Industrie was magnificently decorated for the unwonted ceremony, and when the show had begun it offered a splendid spectacle.

A seat almost in front gave me a good view of the grand stand, as it might be called, where were assembled the representatives of every monarchy in Europe, headed by the sultan of Turkey in person, and his alleged dependent, the viceroy of Egypt. Talma was wont to say that at Erfurt he played before a parterre de rois, but I doubt if the kingly audience before whom the great French tragedian appeared surpassed the cluster of royalty surrounding the empress Eugenie as she distributed the prizes. But the memory of the scene is vulgarized not a little by the recollection of a remark made at the time by Dr. Evans, the American dentist in Paris. In answer to a remark that such a meeting of monarchs was a thing to have seen, he replied: "Yes; it is the first time I had ever beheld them together. But as I looked along the platform I was pleased to find that there wasn't one of them I haven't had by the nose."—Brander Matthews in Kansas City Journal.

### The Model Man of the Cafe.

The politeness of New York waiters is illustrated by the following incident:

Customer in Park row lunch (Chatham street) coffee and cake house—Aw, waiter, a napkin, please.

Waiter—Yes, sah. Wid or widout fringe, sah?—Boston Journal.

## FASHIONLETS.

Horseback riding is now very fashionable for ladies.

Silk undervests, shirred and square in the neck, are now the fashion. They are in colors.

Some very stylish gray wool dresses have been made recently, the embroidery being executed with oxidized silver cord.

A novelty is the Scotch plaid net lace. It is not stamped, as one would suppose at first glance, but actually woven that way.

The abundant neck dressing [illegible] with small favors [illegible] high collar effect being preferred by those who know how to dress.

Yellow and mauve are used together, but the yellow, closely described, is really a golden ochre, and the mauve has in it a faint flush of red.

Very pretty white canvas dresses with rows of white watered ribbon are gotten up at small expense for summer afternoon wear at the watering places.

[illegible] canvas dresses have the kilting [illegible] with rows of [illegible] of a new kind that is [illegible] open lacelike patterns.

French sateens, which brought fifty cents the yard at their first exhibition, can now be bought for thirty cents, and for the same price are summer silks to be had.

Horsehair braids are again fashionable, and when they are pitted with cut glass beads they are more effective and less heavy than the wider bead borders.

A little [illegible] by Virot is simply a bed of pansies, delicate velvet pansies in every shade of pansy color, and a pale blue bow stands in the front. The whole merit of this mixture lies in the shades of blue.

## A PEACEFUL VICTORY.

It was the evening of a long, hot summer day. The Bavarian village of Weindorf was en fete. Flags were flying, a brass band was playing in the Lust Garten its loudest and its merriest. In full harmony with the gay sights and sounds were the hearts of the villagers. The war, which had united Bavarians, Saxons and Prussians in a great bond of brotherhood against a common enemy, had been brought to a triumphant close. Sedan had crowned the long series of Teutonic victories, and peace was secured at last. Even little Weindorf had had its share in the struggle, had given its blood and its tears in the sacred cause, and had earned its right to share in the rejoicing, which was the outcome of sacrifice. Only the day before my story opens, two Weindorfers had returned from the war, and one of them had made for himself a name, in whose reflected glory his friends and neighbors found no mean cause for exultation.

Within a low dark fruit shop, an old dame in a short blue-stuff petticoat and a loose dark jacket, and with a gay colored cotton handkerchief tied over her scanty grey locks, sat, briskly knitting. She had a yellow, wrinkled face, and her round, sharp, dark eyes looked keenly out over a pair of broad rimmed spectacles.

In a room opening out from the shop a young Bavarian soldier lay on a rough bench. His head was supported by a pillow, one arm hung useless by his side, a look of utter sadness was in his blue eyes. Wilhelm Bauer was grandson of the old dame, who rented the Weindorf fruiterer's shop. His father had died early, the mother quickly followed her husband. Wilhelm, at a tender age, passed into his grandmother's keeping. A quiet, good humored little lad, he soon learned to make himself useful in the shop and to gain the favor alike of its proprietress and patrons. At school, he evinced decided aptitude for learning; he had a good voice, too, and presently became member of the church choir. Father Andreas took a fancy to the boy, gave him lessons in organ playing and in literature, his own favorite pursuits, and spoke of him as a youth with a perception and love of the harmonies of music and poetry. As time went on, Wilhelm, grown into a young man, took upon himself the duties of sacristan. He rang the church bell for early mass, for vespers and benediction; he swept and cleaned the church and sacristy at least once in every week, and when no acolyte was present, he assisted the celebrant in the mass, his responsive voice sounding out clear and sweet in the incense laden air. The quiet old church had a great charm for him, he knew every dim corner, every spot upon the pavement which caught the morning and evening sunlight, streaming through the colored windows, all the pictures were his familiar friends. Early in life Wilhelm met the fate inevitable to a man of his fervent poetical temperament, he fell in love. The object of his affection was Gretchen Kellner, daughter of Hans Kellner, who kept the Favorit Backerei.

Gretchen was the belle of Weindorf, a charming maedchen, with a graceful, lithe figure, a bewitchingly bright face, and a mass of gloriously, uncompromisingly red hair. The English artist had not long established himself in the village before he made acquaintance with Gretchen, and conceived for her an impersonal painter's passion. His finger itched to paint her, and in due time he secured her services as model at a modest rate of remuneration. She had figured in one or two of his sketches of Weindorf corners, and the report circulated among the neighbors that in the great picture exhibition held yearly in London a full length portrait of the girl, represented as presiding over a flower stall, would shortly appear. Gretchen Kellner had many admirers, consequently Wilhelm had many rivals. Among these rival claimants for her [illegible] Franz Muller, an [illegible], taciturn, but decidedly good looking and capable young farmer, who rented a few acres within a mile of Weindorf. Franz [illegible] in society, but in his working-day clothes, and with his working-day manners he cut an admirable figure with his tall, active form, his erect head, his handsome sunburnt face, his [illegible] hands, and his manliness of bearing. Then, too, he was well off, and had an exceptionally comfortable home to offer a wife.

Gretchen was a coquette. She shrank from resigning her freedom and curtailing her train of adorers by definite acceptance of any one among her numerous suitors. First one and then another, would be singled out for marks of favor, but when the question of marriage was propounded the girl became obdurate. "Upon that subject," she said curtly, "she had not made up her mind."

The suspense of his position was all but unendurable to Wilhelm. His love was an overmastering passion. Gretchen—her beauty and her tantalizing, enslaving coquetry—was never out of his mind.

At last came the war between France and Germany. Wilhelm Bauer and Franz Muller, who had both served in the army the three years demanded by the state of every German, volunteered for active service. Love for Gretchen, no less than love for the national cause, was Wilhelm's animating motive for action. He courted danger gladly, for the sake of the distinctions which he hoped to gain thereby, to lay at his darling's feet. Gretchen was ambitious. She would not, Wilhelm told himself, refuse to share his name when he had made it famous.

The young man's high hopes were doomed to disappointment. Very early in the day of his first engagement, before any opportunity presented itself for proving the valor which was in him, young Bauer was carried, insensible and severely wounded, from the field. Long weeks followed of fever in hospital—fever which, though a fatal issue at one time seemed imminent, was at last subdued, but from which the patient awoke weary and weakened, to the dreary knowledge that the use of one of his limbs—an arm—had gone from him forever. He had won no vestige of the renown for which he yearned, it was as a cripple, and not as a hero, that he must return to Gretchen and home. He inquired concerning Franz. A storm of laudation answered him. Franz had covered himself with glory. By a deed of grand courage he had saved the life of his commanding officer; distinctions were showered upon him, he had received an officer's commission, and had risen from the ranks.

At first, while his thoughts dwelt on Gretchen and on her probable reception of the news of Franz's exploits and honors, Wilhelm burned with a pang of keen jealousy, but when he had heard the whole story of his comrade's valor, tears of generous admiration started to his eyes. Franz had richly deserved his rewards. As for himself, his achievements, and therefore his deservings, were nil. He must bear the disappointment and the obscurity of his lot silently and patiently as he was able.

But now, when Weindorf was astir with holiday makers—now, when he lay, unsought and alone, in the deepening twilight, Wilhelm's heart was very sore. He tried to look into the future with steady eyes, but it lay very dark and desolate before him. That morning he had written, with his one useful hand—happily his right hand—a letter to Gretchen in which he renounced all hope to win her as his wife. She must not link her bright life with that of a cripple.

One or two occasions on which he had seen Gretchen stood out more prominently than others in the young man's memory. He recalled one day—how long ago it seemed—when he had discovered her standing on the steps leading to the Englishman's studio, and waving her hand in merry farewell to the artist within. The sun had caught her red hair, which seemed like an aureole round her lovely face. Wilhelm had stood motionless in the grass-grown street to watch her. He remembered, too, a Sunday evening in autumn, when he had accompanied her and her father to the Lust Garten. The old man had been speedily captured by some friends, and the two young people had wandered off by themselves to watch the sun set over a distant range of hills. Wilhelm had spoken to Gretchen—not without a touch of native poetry—of his love and longing. He had addressed her boldly as "Herzliebchen," and held her hand imprisoned in his own, protestations, on her part, had only been few and faint. And now it was all over—the glorious time of his young love and hope.

"Guten Abend," said a loud, pleasant voice, speaking with a foreign accent. A customer had entered the shop, and Wilhelm sprang to his feet to receive him. It was the Englishman from over the way, who, now that his day's work was over, was setting about his recreation, in a business like, energetic fashion, characteristic of his countrymen. The Lust Garten, with its inducement for killing time, had little charm for him, he purposed brushing away certain mental cobwebs, which his sedentary occupation sometimes allowed to gather, by a long, quick walk into the country. He would sup at some wayside inn, he thought, and return to Weindorf by moonlight. The fruit at Frau Bauer's attracted his notice, he stood now, filling his pockets with pears and green figs, to eat on the way.

The Englishman was a long-limbed, vigorous fellow, with a plain, intellectual face, full of animation and vitality, he had bushy eyebrows, gray eyes, fair hair, and a long brown beard. "Hallo!" he exclaimed, lapsing into his own language, as the young soldier met his eye, in place of the old woman, whom he had expected. Then, as a new thought struck him, he went on—this time in his counterfeit German—"Are you the Weindorf hero of whom I have heard so much these last few days?"

Wilhelm colored. The Englishman had not long been an inhabitant of Weindorf, and, as a stranger, his ignorance concerning individual villagers could readily be excused.

"No, sir, I have done nothing heroic—nothing at all. The 'Weindorf hero,' as you call him, is Franz Muller."

"Gewiss—That is the name, I heard it from Fraulein Kellner." Wilhelm winced. "Well, Herr Franz showed himself of the right sort, eh?"

"Of a very brave sort, Herr Kunstler."

"And well earned his honors?"

"Very well—nobly."

Wilhelm spoke up stoutly, but the latent sadness of his voice was not lost upon his hearer, who looked inquiringly down into the young man's face. The Englishman's politics were not very clearly defined, but he called himself a radical at least; he hated military institutions and old theories concerning ultimate appeals to physical force. His own theories—if he had any—for the settlement of differences between nations were too advanced for warlike, conservative Germany, he discreetly kept them to himself. The look in the soldier's face of patiently borne suffering—suffering mental as well as physical—touched him, the more so, as he half guessed its cause, he laid his hand kindly on the young man's shoulders.

"So you are not the Weindorf hero! Well, your chance of achieving heroism is not over yet."

"Not over, sir?" Wilhelm spoke in almost an injured tone, he glanced down at his crippled arm.

"Assuredly not. War doesn't provide the only opportunity surely, for displaying courage and self sacrifice, the qualities which make up heroism. You haven't read Carlyle on heroes—not likely—even in a German translation. But Milton says—You have heard of Milton, by the bye?"

"Oh yes, Father Andreas taught me about him. He was a great English poet—nicht? —and he wrote 'Paradise Lost.'"

"Precisely. And Milton said, in his sonnet to Cromwell"—the Englishman translated the lines into rough literal German—"'Peace has her victories not less renowned than war.' Her victories are intellectual and moral victors, you may be one of those—why not? Now give me my change, please—fifteen kreuzers—thanks. Good evening."

The Englishman departed abruptly as he had come. Wilhelm watched him briskly mounting the steep street, under the slow mounting moon. The visitor's words had not proved fruitful of consolation, but the kindness of their intention was manifest enough.

"It was Gretchen who told the English man about Franz," Wilhelm reflected as he made his way through the shop to his sitting room.

A shadow came between him and the light. Lifting his eyes, he saw Franz standing before him, with a diffident look on his handsome, bronzed face.

Wilhelm saluted. "You here, Herr Lieutenant," he exclaimed. "There—I have actually remembered to call you by your title. I feared that it would be difficult to remember at first."

"I don't want you to remember," responded Franz.

"At least, I can't forget—no one who knows you will ever forget how you won your title. You must let me thank you, Franz"—the familiar name slipped out, and Wilhelm did not recall it—"for the honor which you have brought upon the regiment."

The young officer responded briefly. He had not come here for a tribute of thanks or praise; its reception troubled him. He looked down on his comrade's face—lean and saddened by illness and imprisonment, and words in which to convey his sympathy were difficult to be found. "His emotions"—as an American author has neatly said—"were entertained in a chamber of his heart, remote from the portals of speech;" he feared now to appear impertinent or patronizing.

"What—what are you going to do with your future?" he blurted out at last. His bluntness went straighter to his companion's heart than any elaborate expression of sympathy could have gone.

"There will be no great change. Father Andreas was here this morning; he says that I am to keep my old position as sacristan, with a boy to do the heavy work. My wages will be reduced, but an army pension is to be given me, and will make up the deficiency. And when Granny gives up the business—she talks of retiring soon—I am to succeed to the stock in trade."

Franz drew forward a chair, and seated himself, but his conversational fluency did not increase. "How familiar the place looks. One forgets that one has been away," he said, at length, glancing round the little room, with its well-worn table and chairs.

### Promenade of the Dramatic Profession.

What was formerly known as the the Rialto is now spoken of as "The Strand," and it means that part of Broadway between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, and particularly the west side of the way. It is the stamping ground of actors, gamblers, dudes, and rounders, and every week records the birth of a new saloon along the way. No actor of position will stand on the old Rialto at Union Square. This is primarily on account of the police, but also because it is unfashionable. An officer of Hibernian proclivities patrols the block, constantly repeating to the actors who gather there, the simple formula: "If yez wish to stand here you've got to keep movin'." The big people of the dramatic profession long since made "The Strand" their promenade, and now the walking gentlemen and lay figures have followed them, and the people of the stage, both great and small, patrol this portion of Broadway. Their manners are affable, graceful, and genial to a degree. Some of them have what are technically known as "lambrequins" or "teeth" on the legs of their trousers, their coats are frayed, and their hats the worse for wear, but to a man they have the manners of princes of the blood.—Blakely Hall's New York Letter.

### The Craze Crops Out Occasionally.

Autograph hunting was not so much in vogue in the last year as it was two or three years ago, when the passion for gathering signatures became a pestilence, but the craze still crops out occasionally, and when distinguished persons are in New York they are frequently called upon by seekers for their autographs. I saw a couple of school boys, bright and fine looking lads, step up to Phil Sheridan when he was here last week with a request of this kind. The general said laughingly to his companions, "I guess I'll have to please the boys," and stepping to the counter took a pen and wrote the desired name.

The same day Gen. Butler had a book sent to him by a waiter of the Fifth Avenue hotel, with a request that he should put his name in it for a young lady. The general closed his eye and pursed his lips, and as he opened his eyes again and seized the pen to meet the young lady's wishes looked roguishly at the waiter, and said: "Why did not the young lady call on me herself? Do the young ladies think that I am an ogre? Tell her that I am nothing of the sort, nothing of the sort."—New York Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.

The copy of the first book on arithmetic, of which only another copy is known, fetched $200 at a sale in London the other day.

Mills, of Texas, is the fastest talker in congress, and frequently goes on at the rate of 215 words to a minute.

The best days in memory are those in which we met a companion who was truly such.—Emerson.

## THE HINDOO PEASANT.

### HOME LIFE OF THE FARMER OF THE GANGES REGION.

Agricultural Implements of the Rudest Sort—Scenes in a Village—The Ryot at Home in His Cottage—The Family—Mode of Life.

Our peasant here is a tall man, past 40, of muscular limbs, very dark in complexion, wearing only a loin-cloth and an apology for a turban. He hums a village tune as he holds the light plow with both hands. But, light as the plow is, he succeeds in making a shallow furrow in the surface in which to deposit the grain. A hoe, a mattock and two or three other implements of the rudest sort, exactly similar to those used by his forefathers centuries ago, are all the tools necessary for the husbandman's operation. On talking to him we find that, though quite illiterate and without any pretension to a proper knowledge of agriculture, he yet well understands the rotation of crops, can class the soils with great minuteness, and is well informed about the produce for which each is best suited and the mode of cultivation it requires.

As the sun grows very hot the ryot leaving his implements in the field and his bullocks grazing under a large tree, departs for his home in the small village about two or three miles away. Accompanying him under a sky in which not a speck of cloud is seen, we approach the village, which is surrounded by clumps of bamboo and by scrub jungle, the growth of a fertile soil not carefully weeded. The village is a collection of mud huts with thatched roofs and crowded with people of all ages, ill clad and indifferently fed. Here and there may be seen a small pond with its water very low and turbid for the monsoon has not burst yet to replenish it. There are not more than half a dozen shops in the village to supply the necessaries of life, most of which are procured by the villagers at the weekly market, held under a magnificent banyan tree which covers many acres of ground. At the base of the mother-stem is a stone idol, to which the village women are offering fruits and flowers.

INTERIOR OF THE RYOT'S COTTAGE.

Proceeding along the principal street, lined on both sides by mud houses, each having a compound with its mango, guava, plantain and other trees—and passing by two or three temples of Siva with their four rows of columns shaded by the branches of large trees, we reach the ryot's cottage at the other end of the village. The cottage, with its thatched roof and cane or mud walls, wears rather a neat appearance on the outside. Entering through a small door of mango-wood we stop at once into the open yard, round which stand the several huts which form the home of the ryot family. On the west side of the yard is the best and biggest of them. Its walls are of great thickness, the straw thatch is more than a cubit deep, the bamboo frame work is well compacted together, and the floor is raised about five feet from the ground. There runs, facing the yard, a veranda, supported by props of palmyra; it is the parlor of the family. The hut is divided into two compartments; the larger one being the sleeping room of the ryot, whose bedstead and bedding are the mud floor, a mat, and a quilt stuffed with cotton. The smaller compartment is used as the store-room of the family. One small window, high up in the wall toward the street, serves to let in light and air, and the only furniture in the room is a wooden box and a few bamboo-poles stuck into the walls, on which clothes are hung and the bedding is put up in the day time.

On the other three sides of the yard are the remaining huts, much smaller than the above comprising a small bed room, a lumber room, a kitchen, and a cow house. About the middle of the yard is the granary, with a conical thatch, containing corn from one harvest to another. Not far from it is the straw-stack, which serves as fodder for cows and oxen for a whole year. Beside the kitchen is the dust-heap, which, though hurtful to health, is necessary to the ryot, as it supplies him with manure for his lands. Cleanliness and tidiness are not to be found within the cottage. Our ryot has also his little compound, in which grow fruit trees and vegetables and flower plants. The whole place belongs to him, all he pays to the zemindar for his homestead is a small yearly ground rent.

THE PEASANT FARMER'S FAMILY.

The peasant farmer's family consists of himself, his wife, two grown up sons who help him in the fields, a daughter [illegible] years old, his old mother, and an unmarried brother, who has separate lands. There are in the house three milch cows with their calves, and two bullocks, which, with only one plow, are considered sufficient for the purposes of the ryot, who has about ten acres of land. Besides these there are no other domestic animals in the cottage (pigs and fowl are an abomination to the Hindoo peasant) except a dog which is "not much cared for."

Reaching home, the ryot gives us his best mat to sit on. He dares not offer us any cooked food, but spreads before us on a plantain leaf a few mangoes, bananas, and other fruits fresh culled from his own trees. The food is not sumptuous, but whatever he offers he gives of free will and a good heart. It is sweet to sit in the shade of the veranda, partaking of his frank hospitality and conversing with him on his simple topics, while the breeze, stealing through the mango-laden branches and the graceful plantain leaves, blows full upon us.

The ryot's mode of life is very simple. Taking a little rest, after coming home at the end of his morning's work, he has his bath, and then takes his chief meal of the day, which consists of coarse bread and vegetable curry, or rice and dal, with salt and chilies for condiments. He occasionally takes fish, but never touches meat. He then has a good nap, which lasts to 3 or 4 in the afternoon, from which time until sunset he is again employed in the fields, after which he returns home, driving his cattle before him and carrying the slender plow on his shoulder. He then eats his last meal for the day, smokes, and, gossiping the rest of the evening with his family or his friends, retires for the night.—Hindoo Writer in St. James' Gazette.

### Detection of Counterfeit Gold Coin.

A treasury expert says that it is very difficult to detect counterfeit gold coin. He says: "Those filled with platinum have a ring and the joint in the edge is effaced by remilling. Platinum is worth only about one-third of the value of gold, weight for weight. I have $20 gold pieces out of which $14 worth of gold had been taken and replaced by platinum, making an exceedingly dangerous counterfeit, which only a good judge of coin can detect. The ring is good and the weight is there, while the whole outside of the coin is genuine."—Washington Letter.

### When There Were No Dentists.

"I often think," wrote Oliver Wendell Holmes in his letter declining an invitation to dine with the New York Odontological society, "of the forlorn condition of some of the great personages of history in the days when there were no dentists, or none who would be recognized as such by the dental artists of to-day. Think of poor King David, a worn-out man of 70, probably without teeth, and certainly without spectacles. Think of poor George Washington, his teeth always ready to drop like a portcullis, and cut a sentence in two. See him in Stewart's admirable portrait, his thoughts evidently divided between the cares of empire and the maintenance of the status quo of his terrific dental arrangements.

"Think of Walter Savage Landor's melancholy complaint that he did not mind losing his intellectual faculties, but the loss of his teeth he felt a very great calamity. I venture to propose, then, the dental profession and their association as its worthy representative. It has established and prolonged the reign of beauty, it has added to the charms of social intercourse and lent perfection to the accents of eloquence, it has taken from old age its most unwelcome feature and has lengthened enjoyable human life far beyond the limit of years when the toothless and purblind patriarch might well exclaim, 'I have no pleasure in them.'"—Exchange.

Silence is vocal if we listen well.—Holland.

## THE BRIEF LIFE OF A SONG.

Whistling a Tune into Notice and Then Burying It in Oblivion.

A song, a flower, an actor becomes popular. Everybody sings and whistles that song because it has a tune? Not exactly, other songs have tunes and do not achieve this universal sequence. The girl who sells a paper of pins hums a certain tune as she wraps up the little package, the grimy little boy who blacks "yer boots" whistles it as he puts on the shine, it is in the air, in the streets, in the parlor, it is played by German street bands and ground by the street organs; babies murmur it before they can talk; jokes are made at its expense, it resounds from Maine to Mexico; but how did it begin, and when and where does it end? There is even now a generation which has never heard "Pinafore," in ten years from now no one will care for the "Pinafore" that drove this generation half distracted and the chances are, should that opera be then revived it would fall flat, its fun would not touch the humor of the day, and the young folks would say "Dear me, this is decidedly antiquated. Why can't you give us something amusing?"

Once upon a time, about a thousand years ago, there was written a song known as "Villikins and His Dinah." It traveled far and wide, from cottage to palace, by rail and by sea, it was sung in the theatres between the acts; as encores at concerts somebody even wrote a play on the touching story, it was whistled universally, and every undeveloped musical genius in the land sung nothing but "Villikins." Who knows now where that popular ditty first impressed itself on the sensitive public ear? Who knows, indeed, who wrote it, or by what inspiration he hit on a melody that bewitched millions as it did. Nobody sings it now, any more than he sings "Life on the Ocean Wave," "Ben Bolt," and a dozen other sentimental ballads that had such vogue, yet they are unchanged, and quite as fetching in substance as the hour they were written. A song or a tune has its day, and can never be resuscitated. The first person who whistled it into notice is lost in obscurity, and more singular yet, he who was the last to whistle it can never be discovered. Who is the man that finally buries the popular tune?

This view of the life of a song is distracting. Yesterday the classic "See-Saw" permeated society, to-day it is "Tit Willow," to-morrow—well, to-morrow's tune is unborn, but, as sure as the sun rises over Park street steeple, it will be here when it is wanted. Probably at this moment some poor devil in a back street in London is covering music paper with the notes of a tune for the music hall favorite to beguile a rough, uncritical crowd. It is wretched stuff, but it has "go," and go sends most any trash headlong into dangerous popularity. It catches on like a leech to the public's tympanum, and, after one or two nights, it will be carried away bodily. What is sung with success in the London music hall ascends with ease to the pale of good society.

The higher type—Gilbert and Sullivan songs—have bewitched nations, but if the readers of to-day live twenty years, their children will ask them who were this Gilbert and Sullivan, and nothing will induce them to believe those old-fashioned things were ever thought droll and amusing. Why, my dear sir, you must be mistaken. How uninteresting it is. Don't you see we have outgrown all such fussy twaddle. In its day, "The Beggar's Opera" took London town by storm. London society lost its head in admiration of this new departure, its music, its singers, but let any reckless theatrical manager of to-day place on his stage that one popular "musical innovation" in all the glory of modern dress, and he would be beggared as well as Polly. "I can not sing the old song" [illegible] the world. No, you can't; that is the unblemished truth.—Boston Herald.

### A Photograph from the Retina.

A physician friend of mine called my attention to an account of a recent attempt to observe in the retina of a murdered girl's eye the image of her unknown slayer. He laughed and said: "It is all nonsense to expect that this thing can be done. I have known of a dozen experiments, all of which failed from the very nature of the thing. All there is to it is this: The brilliant coat of the retina has a color due to what is known as visual purple, and this color is to some extent visibly impressed by light. When in college we tried a careful experiment on a horse. We gave the animal atropine and placed a negative of my own photograph over its eye. It was then kept in a dark room for six hours. This was followed by exposing the retina to the picture in broad daylight for a few moments. The result consisted of three dark patches representing my chin, nose, and forehead. It was an absolute failure as far as producing a recognizable likeness is concerned."—Chicago News "Rambler."

### Good Manners of English Servants.

In the presence of their masters the English servants maintain a manner that may almost be said to be refined. It is quiet and subdued; too obsequious perhaps to suit the democratic idea, but otherwise unobjectionable. This manner, however, I suspect is something like the livery, put on for their superiors, and laid aside as soon as they alone.

In many old families there still lingers among the retainers an attachment for those they serve, a fidelity and devotion that recall the feudal feeling, and which are returned by a protection and interest that make the tie a not unlovely one. I knew instances of friendship on both sides as sincere and loyal, if not as familiar, as ever exists among equals.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

### A Most Mischievous Practice.

"Picking the ears" is a most mischievous practice, in attempting to do this with hard substances an unlucky motion has many a time pierced the drum and made it as useless as a bursted rubber life-preserver; nothing sharper or harder than the end of the little finger, with the nail pared, ought ever to be introduced into the ear, unless by a physician.

Persons are often seen endeavoring to remove the "wax" of the ear with the head of a pin; this ought never to be done, first, because it not only endangers the rupture of the ear by being pushed too far in, but if not so far, it may grate against the drum, excite inflammation, produce an ulcer which may finally eat all the parts away, second, hard substances have often slipped in, and caused the necessity of painful, dangerous, and expensive operations, third, the wax is manufactured by nature to guard the entrance from dust, insects, and unmodified cold air, and when it has subserved its purpose it becomes dry, scaly and light, and in this condition is easily pushed outside by new formations of wax within.—Boston Transcript.

### Peculiarities of a Georgia Spider.

Georgia's latest oddity is a spider as big as a hickory-nut, the long, curved back whereof shows the human face in profile. The face is like that of a man of the Malay type, the brow, the eyes, the nose, the mouth, and the chin being imitated with a precision quite startling in its way.—Chicago Tribune.

## A LATENT STREAK OF INSANITY.

Peculiarities of People Who Are Not Exactly Compos Mentis—"A Fixed Idea."

Some one has said that in every one of us there is a latent streak of insanity, and I guess he wasn't far in the wrong. The only thing is to keep our streak from being discovered. There was an old lady in Michigan who kept a boarding-house for students. She kept a good boarding-house. She made royal pies, and she brought the juciest roasts upon the table that the hollowest student ever consumed. She had the peculiarity of not being able to write her name. The students, although they liked her pies, regarded her with great contempt. She was the last person to whom they thought of applying when they began to miss their Greek and Hebrew books, and great was their astonishment when one of them, who happened to go into her room for a fire-shovel, found them hidden in crannies about the fire-place. They recovered possession only to have them stolen again, and it became the regular thing, when one of these books were missing, to search the old lady's room until it was found.

Her peculiarity is equaled by that of another old lady over seas who had a mania for watches, and never a peddler came to the door with them but she made a considerable purchase of them. So poor was she that she must have denied herself her full allowance of porridge to indulge in the singular luxury. When she died her friends found an immense oaken "kist," as high as a table, and half as long as her ill-covered bed, filled with them. There is an old gentleman of respectability and comparative wealth who never loses an opportunity to possess himself of a paper of pins. If he goes into a dry goods store to make a purchase, which he does once a week, he never rests until he catches sight of the pin basket, and he is apt to carry these pointed reminders of his visit away with him.

But after all is he any more of a madman than we who collect more books than we can read, or pay a great sum for a black-letter volume whose pages are sealed to us? What under the sun does a man want with sixty different editions of Shakespeare? He might just as well have sixty different pairs of spectacles. A physician of an insane asylum would denominate this as a species of comparative aberration known as "a fixed idea." For instance, I know a man who never pays his fare on the street cars without afterward holding an imaginary altercation with the conductor—the latter demanding the fare a second time, and he indignantly insisting that he paid it, and that the conductor's carelessness is inexcusable. He fights against this feeling whenever he feels it coming on, but it is too strong for him. I have recommended him to procure a free pass as a as a relief from his "fixed idea."

An estimable lady of my acquaintance has an exasperating trouble of this nature. Some powerful mental influence compels her every few minutes to regard her left thumb with the most intense interest. Now there is nothing remarkable about this useful portion of her anatomy, either in size, shape, or feeling, yet her eyes are riveted upon it at stated intervals, to the great annoyance of herself and family. She is mentally strong, and comes of a family of good mental and physical condition, but somewhere in her at cross-purposes with the surrounding forces. I have heard of a gentleman who was similarly impelled to count everything he saw. In this way he finds himself counting passengers in street cars, windows in houses, all the horses in sight, the buttons on people's clothes, etc., till he is almost out of his senses. He is under medical treatment for the trouble, which seems to be undermining his mental powers.—Chicago News "Rambler."

A Wise Reform.

The habit of administering quinine in powerful doses, as an antidote to malaria maladies, was once dangerously common. Happily this practice has undergone a wide reform. Not only the public, but professional men have adopted, not wholly of course, but largely, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a safe botanic substitute for the pernicious alkaloid. The consequences of this change are most important. Now fever and ague sufferers are cured—formerly their complaints were only for the time relieved, or half cured—the remedy eventually failing to produce any appreciable effect except the doses were increased. A course of the Bitters, persistently followed, breaks up the worst attacks and prevents their return. The evidence in favor of this sterling specific and household medicine is of no ambiguous character, but positive and satisfactory, and the sources whence it proceeds are very numerous.

No injurious effects can follow the use of Ayer's Ague Cure in the treatment of malarial diseases. It contains, besides a specific and unfailing antidote for miasmatic poison, other remedial agents which unite to expel the poisonous humors, purify the system, and leave it in a healthy and reinvigorated condition.

If you want to enjoy the luxury of using the best soap in this country, try Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, an article that has been tested by time and found to contain all the ingredients necessary for a soap that can be used for all purposes.

"I HAVE advised my daughter to try it, and she is going to do so." He further says:—"I called on you about six weeks ago sick with bilious disease. You gave me a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and it set me all right. I want more of it." Thus writes a man who lives in Lubec, Me., to the proprietor. We are sure of hearing favorably from the lady, for this preparation is exactly suited to the troubles from which women so often suffer. Also for little children.

"DR. SELLER'S Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers, give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25 cents a bottle.

A LADY wrote to the Mack Publishing Co., 528 Washington street, New York, and said: "Please send me the book with the Wheel of Fortune in it, and the Language of Flowers." She meant the Ladies' Book, which is full of illustrations and interesting articles, including Rules of Society, Dictionary of Dreams, Aids to Beauty. Sent for two cents in stamps.

If you have pimples, boils, salt rheum, rough skin, etc., take "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

PERSONS who are past fifty will find Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy just about the medicine they need when they need a medicine at all. The ten years which follow that age are full of dangers which do not threaten younger men and women. This preparation gives tone to the system, gently expels impurities and prevents the outcropping of diseases the seeds of which may have been sown in earlier life. Why not live out all your days in health and strength.

Home Testimonials.

Mrs. Henry Gillup was teaching school in Norwich township last winter, and had been suffering from nervous sick headache a long time, and Miss Lydia Perry, of the same place, told her that there was no use in suffering so much when she could get a sure, simple remedy that she had tried and that had cured her, viz: Dent's Blood, Liver and Kidney Cure, in the box of Indian Root Pills. She took the advice and now says that she is cured. Go thou and do likewise.

For sale by E. B. McCoy, Smethport, C. R. Burdick, Hamlin, C. A. Anderson and Smith & Hall, Colegrove, Pa.

# McKean County Miner

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion. Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors' and administrators' notices $2.00 each for six insertions. Professional cards, not exceeding one inch $5.00 per year. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion, five cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion. Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free. All communications should be addressed to

L. RODGERS,
Editor and Proprietor.

Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1886.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce Hon. LEWIS EMERY, Jr., as a candidate for Congress in the [illegible] district, subject to the usages of the republican party of this county and district.

LEGISLATURE.

MR. EDITOR: I wish to say to the republicans of McKean county that I have concluded to submit my name to the Republican County Convention as a candidate for Representative to the Legislature. The congressional and legislative apportionment bills are yet to be passed, a United States senator is to be elected by the legislature to be chosen this fall, and the republican party is to be kept in line for the great contest of 1888. Any assistance rendered me in obtaining the nomination will be thankfully received.

Yours, respectfully,
W. B. CHAPMAN.

Bradford, Pa., July 2, 1886.

We are authorized to announce S. S. JOHNSON, Esq., of Bradford City, as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county.

We are authorized to announce W. J. MILLIKEN, Esq., as a candidate for the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county.

## THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The following excellent ticket was nominated by the Republican State Convention in Harrisburg on Wednesday of this week:

For Governor—Gen. James A. Beaver.

For Lieutenant Governor—Wm. T. Davies.

For Auditor General—Col. A. Wilson Norris.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—Col. Thomas J. Stewart.

For Congressman at-Large—Gen. E. S. Osborne.

THE Kansas prohibitionists persuaded the republican party to aid them in getting prohibition placed in the state constitution and now they propose to put complete state, congressional and county prohibition tickets in the field.

As was anticipated, the U. S. Senate passed the bill for the relief of the traitor, Fitz John Porter, on Friday last. Why not now restore Jefferson Davis to citizenship, and pension him for life? The one act would be just as satisfactory to the men who fought for their country from '61 to '65 as the other.

IT is now more than probable that when the next President of the United States is inaugurated it will be on the thirtieth of April instead of March fourth. This is a very sensible arrangement. Why such a great event should have been allowed for so many years to take place in such a miserable month as March when there are so many decent months in the year, has

IT is astonishing how little some men, who pretend to edit newspapers, know of their State politics, or its geography. For instance, several of our exchanges in the western part of the State have announced within the past few days that McKean county is the home of ex-Senator Davies. On the contrary he lives in Bradford county, nearly a hundred miles east of here.

CAPT. W. B. CHAPMAN of Bradford announces himself to-day as a candidate for the office of Representative in the State Legislature subject to the usages of the republican party of McKean county. Capt. Chapman has the qualifications for filling this office to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, and should he receive the nomination and be elected McKean county will be sure of having a painstaking and capable representative at Harrisburg.

THIS is a picture of Grover Cleveland drawn by the Syracuse *Standard*. "Grover Cleveland is sad egotist, a man that absorbs flattery as a sponge drinks up water, ordinary in talent, fairly developed in conscientious purpose, a giant in vanity, intense in his few convictions, one of which is that the skies are balanced on his back bone." The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* copies the above, heading it "This man knew him."

THE *Star* has this to say of our townsman, John K. Shoemaker, Esq., all of which meets with a harty response by his neighbors and friends not only in this place but throughout the county:

"Although not formally announced, it is generally understood that John K. Shoemaker, of Smethport, will be the republican candidate for County Treasurer. Nothing can prevent either his nomination or election. No other name is mentioned or thought of in his own party, and hundreds of men in the opposite party would prefer to see him elected than any other man that could be named in either party."

MONDAY last the republicans of Potter met in convention and nominated their county ticket as follows:

For Representative, J. H. Chase, of Bingham; for sheriff, Daniel Monroe, of Bingham; for treasurer, A. A. Swetland, of Harrison; for associate judge, Consider Stearns, of Eulalia; for district attorney, W. B. Brightman, of Harrison; for senatorial delegate, Hon. D. C. Larrabee, of Coudersport; representative delegate, W. K. Jones, of Coudersport; congressional conferees, Hon. R. L. White, of Roulet, John Ormerod and W. I. Lewis, of Coudersport.

IN 1884, Charles W. McCune, proprietor of the Buffalo *Courier*, was married to Miss Wells. A year later he died. By his will he gave to his widow a fortune of $600,000 and to a young man named George Bleistein, a large block of stock in the *Courier*, besides naming him as executor of the estate and manager of the *Courier*. A few weeks ago young Bleistein married the widow and he and his wife are now owners of one of the finest printing houses in the world, and he is the editor and manager of the Buffalo *Courier*, a prosperous democratic newspaper. Ten years ago he came into the *Courier* office as errand boy. He is only 26 years of age.

## A CHALLENGE AND AN ANSWER.

From the Philadelphia *Press* of June 25th.

Mr. Charles S. Wolfe sends the following communication to the *Press*:

*To the Editor of the Press.*

SIR: Your paper has in substance charged me with dishonorably scheming for my election as United States Senator in 1881, with having sought the aid of the so called bosses to make me a candidate for lieutenant governor and with having sent word that I would not oppose Cameron's election. I broadly and emphatically deny these charges and challenge you to the proofs. Please publish.

CHARLES S. WOLFE.

*Lewisburg, June 23, 1886.*

Mr. Wolfe shall have a plain and direct answer. We repeat the statements and, without wasting words, we proceed at once to business, taking up the several points in their order.

I. Mr. Wolfe was one of the independent republican members of the legislature who in 1881 refused to go into the senatorial caucus or to accept its nominee. Their object was to compel agreement upon an acceptable compromise candidate, their vindication depended upon showing their unequivocal republicanism and their personal unselfishness, their success hung upon their absolute unity and good faith with each other. Mr. Wolfe was the one man in the whole number who sought to turn the movement to his own account. He attempted to make an arrangement by which the democratic vote should be pledged to him, and democratic friends were in Harrisburg for the purpose of conferring with him to that end. No fact in the recent political history of Pennsylvania is better understood than Mr. Wolfe's effort, without consulting his republican associates, to effect a democratic combination for his own advancement. His design was so well known to his colleagues that they came forward with a proposition that no one of their number should be a candidate for senator. That proposition was aimed at Mr. Wolfe, and everybody understood it. Mr. Wolfe had a right to aspire to the senatorship, if he chose, but he had no right to compromise his associates and imperil their movement by his own ambition. He may have seen no harm in scheming with democrats for his own personal elevation, but he will enjoy that opinion all to himself.

II. It is equally notorious that Mr. Wolfe was the candidate of Senator Cameron and Colonel Quay for lieutenant governor in 1882. Senator Cameron located himself in the Lochiel Hotel and did his best to force delegates to Wolfe's support. The editor of the *Press* heard from Mr. Cameron's own lips his arguments and appeals, repeated to delegate after delegate, in favor of that nomination. Does Mr. Wolfe mean to say that he was not a party to that movement? Does he mean to say that it went on without his knowledge and consent? Does he mean to say that if it had succeeded and if he had been nominated, he would have been found declining the place or opposing the ticket? The movement was not sudden and secret. It had been projected for weeks before the convention. Mr. Wolfe allowed it to proceed without any objection [illegible] Cameron and Mr. Quay to be deceived into an attempt to force him on the convention, or he expected to profit by their action and he can take which horn of the dilemma he pleases. The attempt failed. Cameron and Quay had attempted a job to which even their power was not equal. It was one of the most palpable pieces of bossism ever undertaken in the State, and a few weeks later Mr. Wolfe turned up in the Independent Convention.

III. The statement that Mr. Wolfe sent word that he would not oppose Mr. Cameron's last election as Senator rests upon the authority of conspicuous managers in Mr. Cameron's interest, and upon the fact that Mr. Wolfe secured the appointment of one of his friends in the paste-pot brigade at Harrisburg. Unless well known men in this State who, whatever their other faults, are not accustomed to lying, have manufactured a deliberate falsehood, Mr. Wolfe did send such a message, and it is certain that the reward of silence was paid in the appointment. If the statement is not true, why was Mr. Wolfe dumb at that time? Others spoke out against Mr. Cameron's election. The *Press* did not hesitate. Senators Lee and Emery and several of their colleagues openly declared themselves. Mr. Wolfe had been violent before, and he is violent now, why was his voice unheard when the real trial came? Perhaps those who know will choose to speak as the campaign progresses.

We know Mr. Wolfe's services and merits in his appropriate sphere. We know his earnestness and do not impugn his integrity. He believes that he is thoroughly sincere and unselfish. He is of the make that persuades himself that he acts from a sense of duty, but the trouble is that he sees everything through the glasses of his own emotions and passions. He has flung down his challenge to the republicans of the State, and he must expect the return which he has invited.

JUDGE SLOAN, of Milwaukee, gave utterance on Saturday to some things which it will be well for the working men of the country to read and remember. In ruling against a motion to quash the indictment against an official of the knights of labor, charged with conspiracy and making threats in connection with boycotts, Judge Sloan held that since the accused had threatened to put the vast machinery of the knights of labor in operation to prevent the public from patronizing the firm boycotted, he injured the firm's income, which was as much property as machinery or buildings, and that to attempt to dictate to them against their will whom to employ or discharge, was a parallel offense. Said the Judge "laborers or capitalists may organize for their own protection, but have no right to take the suggestive. In our social and industrial life and our government, the socialist, the anarchist and the boycott have no place." This view is held by a majority of the leading jurists of the country, so that it will go hard with organized labor should it endeavor to perpetuate the boycott and other abuses now so popular among the least thoughtful of the workingmen.

EX-PRESIDENT ARTHUR'S condition is reported much improved by his brief stay at New London. He is much more cheerful than while in New York.

## FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

From our own correspondent.

HARRISBURG, June 28. - It is unfortunate that the date of your going to press makes it necessary for me to mail my letter to-night, just on the eve of our convention, when it is impossible to give you any news of interest concerning the convention.

At the hour of mailing my letter but few of those who will take part in the Convention have reached Harrisburg, and to forecast what may be done on Wednesday would be guess work. I will therefore not venture on any ticket to be named on Wednesday.

A few days ago your correspondent had a talk with a prominent prohibitionist leader in our city about Wolfe's proposed annexation of this party to the democracy for this fall. I was surprised at the contempt with which this gentleman used Wolfe's name. He called him a political harlequin, full of tricks and altogether unreliable.

Wolfe himself passed through our city a few days ago, but further than to reassure your correspondent that he meant to take up the prohibition cause in earnest and head the ticket, if he was called upon so to do, he would not talk on politics, because, as he said, there was nothing political in his [illegible] party. His candidacy is not regarded in our city as adding much strength to the cause of temperance. He is regarded here as entirely too recent an addition to the ranks to ask that its first honors be bestowed upon him, besides, it is generally believed that his present position is only a cloak to hide his real intentions, which is to be revenged for some of his political disappointments in the past. He is a political acrobat, and his ability to turn his coat inside out in an incredibly short space of time, is conceded by all, but under whatever guise he may masquerade the ass' ears will protrude.

At Williamsport a few days ago Wolfe attended a prohibition convention, and of course in his usual lachrymose style exposed his new found love, and in a speech of some length, in which he forgot himself several times and brayed, he berated the two great political parties of the State and urged a forward movement, bold and determined, by the warriors of temperance. He worked himself up into quite a fever of excitement and paralyzed his audience, as he fancied. He was answered by a lady, in a calm, quiet way, but it did not suit Wolfe. Mrs. Wittenmeyer took no stock in the new self constituted leader and told him so in plain words, and when the proposition was made to endorse Wolfe for governor the convention promptly said no. Chester and Cambria counties have likewise said no to the Union county candidate, and altogether it seems as if the democracy alone endorsed him. Wolfe had magnified his own power, some call it magnetism, and fancied that he could marshal the prohibition forces in his favor, but as far as heard from no endorsements of his self started boom for governor have materialized up to the present date.

For months past the democratic press of the State has been most studiously engaged in making forecasts of what the republicans would do at their convention, of course, seeing discord and petty jealousies that would rend the party into factions, thousands in numbers, each infinitesimally small but enough to rend the party.

Well, our convention is over, or will be when you receive this. Good men and tried have been placed in nomination, the party is united, a harmonious whole, and victory is already assured. It will now be entirely in order for our democratic brethren to begin in good, sober earnest to marshal their divided forces and furnish the subject for the political funeral next fall.

Black, Wallace, [illegible] Randall, Wolverton, Hopkins, Ricketts, Dayle, Gowen, Swoope, Scott, and well here you have the first dozen aspirants, and the second dozen might begin with Billy Hensel of Lancaster and so on *ad nauseam*. Let any intelligent man, one who has been a close political reader, run over the above names and if one—one—can be selected, who can unite all the warring factions in the Democratic party and bring harmony to its ranks, your correspondent will contribute a big apple towards campaign expenses.

Take the first named on the list, Black, who is a brainy, big-minded man, with a personal magnetism that ought to rally to his standard the entire democratic party. One whose hands are comparatively clean of his party's methods, and whose life has been one of as few political errors as are usual to weak men. He would not answer. Already one hears mutterings if he is nominated. He ties to Randall, and Randall is not for free trade, therefore he does not represent the democratic party.

Wallace is oppose to him; the present administration has no affection for him for reasons that are weighty and potent. And thus you might take name after name, as given above, and find good and sufficient reasons for the antagonisms that would enter into a campaign to help punish (defeat) the nominee.

You can hear absolutely nothing but surmises as to what the democracy will do. The party leaders are themselves at sea, and will venture no information because they possess none. The late date of their convention is a great disappointment to many, because it leaves but little time before election day to get in the usual ward and precinct work, as the date of the convention, August 28, allows only about ten days to get the voters registered so as to come within the law, which requires electors to be registered sixty days before election day to entitle them to vote. This is a grave misfortune to our political opponents, and may be of great damage to them, because it will prevent the packing of the registry list with colonists imported from abroad, whose illegal votes go to swell the democratic totals.

I have, in vain, endeavord to get at some of the democratic probabilities. The party leaders themselves don't know, for really there are so many factions, each fighting the other, that the task of forming them all into one harmonious whole is a work which cannot be accomplished—or has not yet been accomplished. Unless these differences are healed the August convention will resolve itself into a free-for all, a sort of go-as-you please, and will adjourn with everybody dissatisfied.

When speaking to a prominent democrat this morning about the mixed condition of democratic affairs, he smiling said: "Yes, things do look a little mixed in our party, but we will get there with our united vote in November next."

The democrats are always hopeful, and win at all elections until the votes are counted, and then—well the usual result follows—the other fellows get the offices. History will repeat itself this fall, and the intelligent voters of the State will put the seal of condemnation on the party now in power, and the grand old Keystone State will once again anchor itself at the head of the republican column of the land for a long stay.

ALCROFT.

JUDGE WHITE, of Indiana county, seems determined to make prohibition prohibit, if such a thing is possible. He has instructed the county constables to return all persons they see or hear of drinking liquor or beer on the highway or out-of-way places, as nuisances.

"THE President will sign the Fitz-John Porter bill."—*Washington Dispatch.* Of course he will. He represents the people who believe in rewarding traitors.

## DEATH OF HON. DAVID DAVIS.

The distinguished jurist and statesman, Judge David Davis, died at his home in Bloomington, Ill., on the morning of Saturday last at six o'clock, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

David Davis was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815, and received his education at Kenyon College, Ohio. He attended the law school at New Haven, Conn., and secured a place in the office of Judge Bishop, of Lenox, Mass. After his admission to the bar he opened an office at Bloomington, Ill., at which place he resided until his death. Mr. Davis entered politics in 1845 by being elected to the Illinois Legislature. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1847, and was elected a Circuit Judge in 1848. In 1862 President Lincoln appointed him one of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court, which position he held until 1877, when he resigned to succeed John A. Logan as United States Senator from Illinois. Upon the death of President Garfield in 1881 Vice President Arthur became the head of the government, and Judge Davis was chosen President of the Senate. After the expiration of his Senatorial term he married a young lady in North Carolina and retired to private life in his old home in Bloomington, Ill. Some weeks ago he first complained of not feeling well, and began to lose flesh rapidly until he became but a shadow of his former self. Judge Davis leaves a record as a jurist and a statesman of which his adopted State is justly proud.

GEO. A. JENKS says of the movement to make him the democratic candidate for governor: "I never heard of it, and if I had I would have said no quicker than lightning. I positively would not accept the nomination. I have nothing to do with politics now."

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our regular correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 25th. - After all it is quite likely that the tariff contest will be fought out in the house of representatives this session, and that the session will be greatly prolonged in consequence. Business is in a state of solution at the present moment, and may crystallize into any shape. Mr. Randall's threatened tariff measure is awaited by the house with interest, and it is to be given to the public in full as soon as the copyist is through with it.

Randall democrats say the bill is carefully prepared, and will reduce taxes in accordance with the spirit of the Chicago platform of the democratic party. Mr Morrison's friends say it is no bill worthy of the name, but only a subterfuge to get the author and the other thirty four democrats who voted with him out of the dilemma into which they plunged themselves by violating the pledges of the party in refusing to consider the tariff bill prepared by the committee on ways and means.

The present week has witnessed one of the liveliest days of the session in the house wing of the capitol. Mr Reed, of Maine, set the two factions of the democratic party to fighting among themselves by taunting the reformers for not redeeming their pledge to reform the tariff. Randall and Morrison engaged in a heated wordy debate over the party tariff pledge, standing [illegible] one another, and gesticulating with clenched fists, each in the other's face, while the republicans stood by and enjoyed the fun.

The trouble was inaugurated by the great revenue reformer, who proposed new taxation to pay for pensions, thus attempting practically to defeat pension legislation by cowardly indirection. But the debate took a wide range and traveled all over pensions, internal revenue, tariff, and the details of party platforms. Quite a large number of members were drawn into the medley, sarcastic personalities passed on all sides, and for several hours the house was in a state of excitement, while dignified senators from the other end of the capitol left their own prosy business to hear the battle of words.

Mr. Hewitt discussed the Chicago platform from a campaign standpoint with Mr. Randall, and Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, was another democratic representative who attacked the distinguished Pennsylvanian, charging him with being a deserter from his party. He was also called out in defense of himself by Representative McMillan, of Tennessee, who asked him if he had voted for the oleomargarine bill. "I did," said Randall, "I voted for it because I think that the people of the United States should be protected from fraud."

The result of the squabble is a deadlock in the lower branch of congress, and unless the democrats can get a quorum in their own ranks there is no certainty when it will end. The issue is plainly this: The democrats have adopted the policy of levying an income tax for pension purposes, and are united upon the issue. The republicans use all parliamentary means in their power to prevent a vote upon the question. The two democratic factions have resolved not to allow Representative Reed to set them upon each other any more. On the morning after their encounter Morrison and Randall came into the house shoulder to shoulder and apparently in perfect good humor, determined to fight out their differences between themselves.

Representative Allen, of Mississippi, is now the professional story teller of the house. A few nights ago, when 140 members, who voted for Mr. Morrison's motion to consider the tariff bill, were invited to a conference in the hall of representatives, Mr. Allen told a story of a Texas man who was indicted for the murder of a guest. When called on to plead the Texan told how the stranger had partaken of his hospitality and then reviled and insulted his household gods. All his contumely and insult the host had borne with patience, but finally the man talked tariff to him, and he arose and spat upon him. Mr. Morrison himself joined in the laughter that ensued upon this speech.

A short time since, Mr. Allen offered an amendment providing against congress paying for the funeral expenses of members. At home, he said, when a pauper died the sum of ten dollars was appropriated to bury him, but when a millionaire congressman died the house appropriated from $3,000 to $10,000 to bury him. Gentlemen who went on these excursions had such a gay time that they did not recover their spirits during the remainder of the session.

R.

### The Injury He Has Done.

It may be too soon for settled opinions in all respects as to the the situation in Congress, but it can be said that the statesman who formulates a tariff bill without knowing whether he will introduce it or not, and gives it to the public aimlessly, acts very strangely, and can be compared only to a madman armed with firebrands, rushing through our mills and factories.

If the tariff is to be changed it should be done as speedily as would be consistent with a proper consideration of the question. Mr. Randall could not have done a more injurious thing than he has done by throwing out a bill proposing radical changes at this stage of the session. The changes he proposes are important to many interests. It completely unsettles those interests for him to throw out a bill at the present stage of the session, and under existing circumstances.

For more than six months business was put in a state of suspense by Morrison's bill. No sooner was it disposed of than Randall, who was chiefly instrumental in doing it, comes forward, armed and equipyed as Morrison was, only more completely, with tools for tinkering the tariff—not now, but when Congress meets again six months hence.

Had he studied to devise a plan for disturbing business he could not have succeeded better.

The business of the country in fact seems not to have been much considered, for Randall's course was confessedly dictated by considerations of political necessity. Subordinating the statesman to the politician he has deliberately trifled with great precious interests in the hope of obtaining some political or personal advantage. He might have served the country as hardly another could, but he has instead inflicted an injury that few other men would have perpetrated.—*Pittsburg Times.*

### What Corsets Have Done.

Rose Terry Cooke.

"Take off your corset!"
I hear a howl of dismay.
"Oh, we can't live without corsets!
We should fall to pieces!"

My dears, do you see what a severe accusation you bring against this article yourselves? Wearing corsets has so enfeebled your muscles that they are no longer of use to you. If you had never worn them your body, left to the laws of Him who made it, would have needed no support. I know one woman, almost 60 years old, tall, stout, well developed, who has never worn corsets or heels, and whose flesh is firm and cool, needing no bones to keep it in position except her own.

I suppose you cannot undo wholly what the years of idle, foolish torture have done for you, but you can have a better future if you will begin now to live like rational beings. Go and buy some of those well-made, new-fashioned waists, with buttons to hold up your heavy, draggy skirts, buy them big enough so that you can draw the longest breath your squeezed and disabled lungs will allow, after the waist is burst; so loose that you can lift your arm above your head easily; if your side or your back aches, lie down; rub your flabby flesh every day with a rough cloth wrung out in salt and water; draw your breath in as far as you can and breathe it out slowly as you can every time the clock strikes.

### A Salutary Rule.

The Fall Brook Coal Company, Elmira, which employs over 1,800 men in its mines and on its railroads in the semi-bituminous coal region of Tioga county, Pa., conducts its business on the strictest temperance principles. In December, 1882, the company adopted a rule that any employee who was known to use intoxicating drinks would be dismissed from the company's service. The rule is known as "Rule No. 1." Since then the company has discharged over 300 of its railroad hands, and nearly as many other employees for violating the rule. At first the company re-employed discharged men on satisfactory evidence that they had reformed, but the trial was made with but five men. Every one of them broke the rule the second time. Then no excuse would recover a discharged man his place. When an employee is detected using liquor or beer, the money due him is placed in a blue envelope and handed to him. The receipt of a blue envelope is notice that the man is discharged, and that under no circumstances can he ever again obtain employment of the company, even as a track repairer.

The strict enforcement of the rule has forced some of the oldest and best men in the service of the company out of its employ, but rule No. 1 will not be varied from to save the most valued man on the pay roll. A person applying for work to the Fall Brook Company must present a certificate that he is a teetotaler, and must sign a pledge that he will continue to abstain absolutely from intoxicating drinks while in the service of the company, whether on duty or not. Since this rule was adopted by the coal company the list of fatalities in its mines and on its railroads has decreased 50 per cent., and the employees all have money ahead.

### A Chat Concerning Superstitions.

We were discussing superstitions the other night. The mercurial De Vivo was telling us about the Italians and their superstitions. Brignoli, the tenor, was a child of superstition. In Italy sheep are always supposed to bring bad luck, and De Vivo says he has seen Brignoli run away like the wind from a flock of sheep. On the other hand, he would walk clean into a herd of pigs and almost embrace them. Humpbacked people are always supposed to be good luck, and Brignoli would rush across a street and put his arms around a humpbacked man; it being necessary to touch the hump to get the full benefit of the good fortune. All the great singers nearly are superstitious. Parepa-Rosa was excessively weak on this point, and always carried as an amulet a coral horn, which she immediately touched whenever she came across anything unlucky.

Cross-eyed people are always looked upon as unlucky; why, nobody knows. Most cross-eyed people that I know are rather lucky than otherwise. There are several very wide-spread superstitions, which take different shapes with different people. Perhaps the most universal one is the thirteen one. In theatres for instance, on salary day when a man comes up to sign the pay-roll—that is, in the theatres where they pay salaries—he always counts the number ahead of him, and if he is the thirteenth he will not sign. If you go to a theatre with a pass and you are the first man there they will not allow you to go in until somebody has gone in on a paid ticket.—San Francisco Chronicle "Undertones."

There are many ways of classifying mankind, but every man draws a line between himself and the rest of the world.—Lehigh Burr.

Judge a man by his failure in life; for many an one fails because he is too honest to succeed.

JAMES T. DONOHUE,
PLUMBER
SMETHPORT, PA.
In the rear of Armstrong's Drug Store.
Lead and Iron Pipe for Water, Gas and Steam Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Kitchen Boiler, Iron Sinks, Pumps, etc. 40

F. C. OLDS,
At his store in
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is prepared to supply his customers with
DRY GOODS,
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He keeps on hand always the choicest brands of Flour, Feed, &c., and his Buckwheat can't be beat in the Universe. Smethport people will save money by taking a short ride of four miles over a lovely road and buy their goods for less money than they can buy at home.
Farmers' Valley, Nov. 20, 1881. 48-1y

A Present!
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Fresh Feed and Meal of the best quality constantly on hand which will be sold at the
LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.
After this date all goods must be paid for on delivery. We propose to SELL FOR CASH and at CASH PRICES.
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Which they will sell at the
LOWEST RATES.
They also keep a full supply of
Saddles, Blankets;
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Also a large and complete invoice of
TRUNKS & VALISES
Which they propose to sell at manufacturers' prices. Call and examine our stock and prices and become satisfied that it is a waste of time to look elsewhere for goods we sell. We are selling our goods as low as any house west of New York for quality.
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And a General Supply of Everything Found in a First-Class Drug and Fancy Store.
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Team work of every description done promptly.
We extend to the public every facility for the prompt and economical transaction of all business they may favor us with.
Office at Water street Barn, near Court House.
A. T. PALMER.
Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1886.

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—HAS A NEW LOT OF—
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Boots, Shoes, Slippers, etc.,
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| " Shirts | " $1 25 | [illegible] |
| Woolen " | " 50 | [illegible] |
| Fine " | " 10 | [illegible] |
| Stockings | " 50 | [illegible] |
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| Boys' Stiff " | " 15 | [illegible] |
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LADIES who suffer from debilitating diseases and Female Complaints, will find speedy relief by using this remedy. It makes a lovely complexion.
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One to Insure in. It has always paid its losses
IN FULL
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Mrs. Geo. Welker, Kane
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Mr. Michael Burke
The latter was killed within [illegible] days from the date of his [illegible] which cost him only $3.00.
C. A. BURDICK, Agent.
Smethport, Dec. 22, 1885.

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Same medicinal properties as Royal Elixir; boxes, 30 pills to box, for 25 cents.
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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Smethport, Pa., July 2, 1886.

[illegible] OFFER.

[illegible] for discussion by the [illegible] the Philadelphia Weekly [illegible] best family papers in [illegible] It is an immense [illegible] form with the [illegible] the lowest subscription [illegible] per year. [illegible] probably us from [illegible] many do of the [illegible] should [illegible] the best paper published [illegible] county [illegible] would create a row [illegible] paper that county and [illegible] would be issued as March [illegible] But this [illegible] will say that we have made [illegible] with the publisher of the [illegible] Press by the terms of which [illegible] furnish that paper and the MINER [illegible] $1.75. This only affects all [illegible] subscribers but through [illegible] we ought to and probably [illegible] add a thousand subscribers to [illegible] within the next ninety days.

We have forty or fifty books which are [illegible] to the agricultural interests of [illegible] copy of which we propose [illegible] to those who first subscribe [illegible] two papers. The book will be [illegible] as long as we have a copy left [illegible] first served.

Remember that for ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS [illegible] have two of the best papers published [illegible] State coming to your home [illegible] for ONE YEAR.

## LOCAL AND HUMOROUS.

[illegible] summer month has put[illegible] out [illegible] sitting season closes on the 15th [illegible]

[illegible] John kept his bazar open last [illegible]

The State Dental Society will meet [illegible] July 20.

We have been having some lovely [illegible] this week.

[illegible] years ago to-day, July 2, President [illegible] was shot.

[illegible] prohibitionists of Forest county [illegible] ticket in the field.

A [illegible] county man is breaking sod [illegible] hundred acres of buckwheat.

[illegible] wet weather interfered [illegible] with building in this town.

[illegible] garden [illegible] now [illegible] in abundance.

[illegible] crop gives promise of be[illegible] really prolific one this season.

[illegible] raspberries have made [illegible] in the Smethport market.

[illegible] hemlock bark is being shipped [illegible] road to the extract [illegible]

[illegible] quite a large dem[illegible] Monday last [illegible]

[illegible] wet weather had the effect [illegible] potato bug in all his [illegible]

[illegible] Opera House this Friday [illegible]

[illegible] Young [illegible] town a first [illegible] walk in front of his squire on [illegible]

[illegible] is every indication that we are [illegible] have an abundance of [illegible] this [illegible]

[illegible] about time you were making up [illegible] mind as to where you were going to spend the Fourth.

[illegible] are three circuses booked for [illegible] this season, but up to date [illegible] Smethport.

[illegible] Parsons has bought the Olean [illegible] Logan assumes the entire edi[torship] [illegible]

[illegible] pick of time from the [illegible] country [illegible] called to get in [illegible] last Saturday.

[illegible] that [illegible] & [illegible] will [illegible] planing mill recently [illegible]

[illegible] light attendance at our this [illegible] lawyers in numbers [illegible] of power.

[illegible] completed the repairs on [illegible] in the pressure on the main [illegible] seventy-five [illegible]

[illegible] change may be noted in the [illegible] of the "Clermont" branch of [illegible] New York & Philadelphia [illegible]

[illegible] grass and weeds along the side[walks] [illegible] down and it is now [illegible] right kind of the moon to do that [illegible] work.

The great elephant, steam power [illegible] turns out a great many empty [illegible] Don't get too near it or [illegible] will get bitten.

[illegible] sells the [illegible] straw[berries] [illegible] are raised within three [illegible] town consequently are fresh and [illegible]

[illegible] was quoted last week in the [illegible] market at 12 and 15 cents per [illegible] In this section that commodity [illegible] cents per pound.

Wm. Masser has his new dwelling [illegible] on West Main street well under [illegible] when completed it will be an [orna]ment to that part of town.

[illegible] annual meeting of the State [illegible] Association of Pennsylvania [illegible] at Allentown Tuesday next [illegible] three days session.

[illegible] has a big blow out next Mon[day] [illegible] invitation is extended to the [inhabit]ants of the whole earth to be pres[ent] [illegible] help the affair along.

[illegible] grass on the grounds about the [illegible] church and parsonage has been [illegible] which adds greatly to the appearance [of] the surroundings of those buildings.

There will be a grand picnic and cele[bration] [illegible] Alton on Monday next for the [bene]fit of the Catholic church of that [illegible] An enjoyable time is in store for [all] who attend.

Our efficient street commissioner [illegible] evidently knows how to raise [illegible] cabbage. He has a fine patch [illegible] kind of fruit on the lot just west [illegible] store.

[illegible] Patrick Rowan does not [illegible] future to take the [illegible] from [illegible] these parts. He has just [illegible] two hundred dollar [illegible] to match.

[illegible] has put up a pr[illegible] line between the drug [illegible] residence. We have no [illegible] the doctor will need this line to be [illegible] to him.

We have been asked why it was that [illegible] our citizens found it so con[venient] [illegible] visit friends out of town this [illegible] while court was in session. We [illegible] to give this conundrum up.

The Mansfield Tioga county, [illegible] will be moved to Olean in [illegible] It seems to us that it shows [illegible] sightedness on the part of the [illegible] Mansfield in permitting that [illegible] to go elsewhere.

[illegible] oil field has evidently seen [illegible] Now to make things real [illegible] the Turtle Point field show its [illegible] The Point is just close enough to [illegible] in case they get lots of oil [illegible] to make a city of our town in short [illegible]

The brick for Hon. Henry Hamlin's [illegible] building are being manufac[tured] [illegible] The stone-cut[ters] [illegible] busily engaged in getting the [illegible] ready for the building, and ere [illegible] we may expect to see one of [the] finest blocks to be found in this [illegible] of the State looming up on the cor[ner] of Main and Fulton streets. Mr. [Hamlin] never does things by halves, and [we] are safe in saying that his new bank[ing] [illegible] will not be an exception to his [illegible] doing what he undertakes in a [thor]ough and substantial manner.

—The prohibitionists have issued a call for their county convention to be held in Bradford on Tuesday, July 27.

—An Indian in Montana wants $500,000 libel damages from a local paper. Of course he is a sure Indian.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

—The Chinese Minister to Washington gets the same salary as the American President, and has to take no nonsense from the mugwumps and democrats either.

—The largest pearl in the world was lately sold in London for $8,150. It weighed three ounces. The name of the plumber who bought it is not given.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

"Grandpa," said Teddy as the old gentleman woke up from a loud-sounding after-dinner nap, "if you'd give your nose a spoonful of paregoric, don't you think you could put it to sleep, too?"—*Bob Burdette.*

—There were twelve inmates in the Potter county jail last week, which is said to have been the largest number of prisoners ever confined there at one time. Sheriff Rannon would feel lonesome if [illegible] with no more than a dozen boarders at one time.

—Dusenbury Bros. & Truesdell, Olean's wide-awake dry goods men, make their bow to the readers of the MINER to-day through the medium of a broad gauge advertisement in which they present the many bargains that they are able to offer their army of customers.

—Next Monday, owing to the Fourth of July coming on Sunday this year, will be a legal holiday, therefore it behooves those who have outstanding paper fall[ing] due on Monday to walk up to the [illegible] office to-morrow (Saturday) and liquidate their indebtedness.

The Wellsboro *Agitator* says it is rumored that the president has tendered the office of first assistant secretary of the interior the place made vacant by the resignation of George A. Jenks, to Hon. M. F. Elliott, and that the office was declined by the latter gentleman.

—The Mansfield *Advertiser*, with its usual enterprise, gave a full and interesting account of the commencement exercises of the Normal School at that place in its last week's edition. By the way the *Advertiser* is one of the brightest local papers in the Northern Tier.

One little girl was heard to say to a playmate, "When I grow up I am going to be a school teacher." "Well, I'm going to be a mamma and have six children." "When they come to school to me I'm going to whip 'em." "You mean thing! What have they ever done to you?"—*Boston Journal.*

—The B. N. Y. & P. railroad announces that all persons presenting full fare, single trip local tickets, purchased and dated July 3, 4 or 5, 1886, will be permitted to return on same without extra charge on those dates including July 6. No tickets will be honored for return passage after July 6.

—Ex [illegible] is still building on and improving the "Hotel Chadwick" at Larabee. He has recently covered the long steps on the front side of his house with a substantial roof, and now he is building on a kitchen, thereby making a very decided improvement. He is determined not to be outdone in this section of country in satisfying the traveling public.

—Last Saturday noon the team attached to the bus started to run while standing in front of the Wright House, but fortunately they were stopped before any further damage was done than dumping out of the vehicle a cargo of M. L. [illegible] steam cookers, which were scattered promiscuously on the ground under the wheels of the bus.

Seth Gifford has commenced the repairs on the Hollis mill at the lower end of this borough. He is arranging pretty much all the interior arrangements of the mill and will remodel the whole establishment so as to give it a greatly increased capacity for work. We understand Mr. Gifford will expend from $2,000 to $3,000 in repairs.

The second nine [illegible] this place went over to Duke Centre Wednesday last to get some pointers in the National game. They [illegible] them Duke [illegible] Smethport 7. A return game between these nines will be played [illegible] Saturday, at which time it is hoped our boys will retrieve themselves in [illegible] shape.

According to the Knoxville [illegible] *Enterprise* the Westminster [illegible] State [illegible] journey's pathway through this month, as [illegible] has not been strewn with roses, as the business manager, Burns, has been [illegible] by creditors and managers of halls where his company had been billed, [illegible] but failed the company. [illegible] the everlasting endurance of [illegible]

Hoyt Bros. tanners at Westfield, Tioga county, has a daily capacity of 12 [illegible] sides of leather and ninety cords of bark is used on an average daily. This tannery is said to be the largest establishment of the kind in the world, notwithstanding the same claim that is put forth in behalf of the Port Allegany Tanners. They are both mammoth institutions and no mistake.

—One day last week Leroy Lyman of Roulette, Potter county, was attacked by an infuriated bull and badly gored. The animal's horn was thrust through Mr. Lyman's leg just below the thigh in which position he was thrown violently into the air. At last accounts the injured man was in a very precarious condition. This is the second time within a few years that Mr. Lyman has been severely injured by a bull.

—[illegible] Bros. circus pitches its tent at Wellsboro Monday next. As an army of swindlers follow in the wake of this show it behooves the Tioga county yeomanry to be on their guard and not foolishly try, as many Port Alleganians did a few weeks ago, to beat these oily-tongued rascals at their own game, for if they do they will come out of the unequal contest poorer but perhaps wiser men.

—If the light fingered wretch of perdition whose identity is well known will desist in the future from making raids on stationery, etc., etc., belonging to the MINER office he will save himself heaps of trouble. There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that time has now arrived, and we shall begin to hunt our him unless the guilty one is wise enough to take a hint.

### Baptist Church.

Preaching next Sunday morning and evening at the usual hours. An invitation is extended to all.

### St. Luke's Church.

Services on Sunday, July 4, at 8:30 and 10:30 a. m. and at 8:00 p. m. The Holy Communion at 10:30 a. m.

### The Close of a Three Years Pastorate.

Last Sunday evening, to a crowded house, Rev. E. H. Gates delivered his farewell sermon to the people of Smethport. Three years ago Mr. Gates assumed the pastorate of the Baptist church at this place. When he came here he found a cloud hanging over the church. He did not despair at the outlook but buckled down to work with the firm determination to do what lay in his power to rekindle the somewhat deadened spark and build up the interests of the church. He found his labors somewhat arduous, but by that indefatigable perseverance which is characteristic of the man he was able to accomplish much and finally to see his work crowned with success. What better monument could he have reared during his three years pastorate than a largely increased membership of this church, a thoroughly remodeled and modernized meeting house and constantly increasing church attendance. These things speak volumes as to Mr. Gates' church work while here. Possessed of fine talent and many winning ways he made fast friends both in and outside of his own congregation—the large representations from the other churches in town who attended his farewell services fully bears out this assertion, and showed the esteem in which he was held by our people. Mr. Gates goes from here to Macedon, one of the pretty and thriving villages in Central New York, taking with him the God speed of a host of friends in this section who will watch with interest his future prosperity in his chosen vineyard. In closing this article we cannot help congratulating the Baptist society of Macedon on being able to secure the services of Mr. Gates—he who has demonstrated his superior ministerial abilities on so many different occasions in Smethport. What is Smethport's loss will be Macedon's great gain.

We will open July 1st the second lot of Oriental laces, cream and write color, two to eight inches wide, actual value 25 to 50 cents per yard. The entire lot will be sold at 12½ cents. Dusenbury Bros. & Truesdell, 113 Union street, Olean, N. Y.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

Mrs. M. B. Greer is visiting Buffalo friends.

Frank Lindholm of Colegrove spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. I. A. Morrison visited Bradford Wednesday last.

Squire Hall, of Kane, was seen on our streets Friday last.

Sheriff Rannon spent Sunday at his old home in Blossburg.

Dr. W. P. Burdick of Forest House spent Sunday in town.

Thos. McDowell [illegible] Port Allegany was in town Tuesday last.

M. M. Bowen, Esq., of Derrick City was in town Monday last.

Mrs. Chas. Kruger is visiting her parents at Mt. Jewett this week.

County Treasurer [illegible] Melvin of Bradford, was in town Tuesday.

Lawyer S. W. Smith of Port Allegany is in attendance at court this week.

Mrs. B. D. Hamlin and Mrs. H. S. Redfield visited Bradford Monday.

Lawrence Baver and J. R. Townsend of Clermont were in town Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Swartwell of Kildeel spent Sunday with friends in this place.

Mrs. Alfred Gallup left Monday last for a three weeks visit to Chicago friends.

A. J. Palmer made a business trip to Randolph, N. Y., the fore part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. [illegible] returned Tuesday last from a short visit to Buffalo.

Wm. Smith, one of Mt. Jewett's substantial citizens, was in town Saturday last.

Mrs. J. W. Boutou and son, [illegible] returned from a visit to Ceres, on Monday last.

Mrs. L. Ross started for Dakota Monday last for the purpose of visiting friends in that section.

Mrs. Carrie Smith started last Monday morning for an extended visit among Dakota friends.

W. H. Mandeville the well known Olean insurance agent, was in town the fore part of the week.

Mrs. Wm. Masser and children returned last week from a visit to relatives in West Clarksville, N. Y.

Mr. Chas. J. Bradley of Portville, N. Y., visited his father's family, Rev. W. Bradley's, last week.

Ex-Sheriff A. N. [illegible] of Port Allegany was viewing the sights in Smethport Saturday last.

Mrs. Metell of Sagertown, Crawford county, is still in attendance at the bedside of her daughter, Mrs. M. O. Campbell, in this place.

Mrs. J. Edgar Wescott of Milford, Ill., was visiting her father-in-law, Rev. W. Bradley, last week, and left for home Monday morning last.

Miss Anna Parsons left last Monday for Penn Yan, N. Y., and other points in New York State. It is her intention to be absent [illegible] year.

James Donahue, the plumber, left town Monday last for Latrobe, Westmoreland county, to look the ground over with the intention of settling there.

Mrs. Robt. Campbell of [illegible] spent several days in town attending upon the wife of her [illegible] who [illegible] been ill during the past three weeks.

Mrs. J. B. Sprague [illegible] who have been stopping in town during the past few months, left yesterday for an extended visit to Connecticut and Rhode Island friends.

Miss [illegible] of Washington, D. C., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bo[illegible] and other friends in this place, intends to sail for Europe in a few weeks for the purpose of gathering material for a book which she is writing.

Superintendent Campbell informs us that Mrs. Campbell's condition improves very slowly, if at all. She had two very bad days the fore part of the week, but the attending physician has strong hopes of her ultimate recovery, which is the sincere wish of the entire community.

The pleasant news reaches us that our good friend Ed. Steele, Esq., of Port Allegany, has renounced bachelorhood and taken unto himself a wife, the chosen lady being Ora Wason, a daughter of Mr. A. N. Hilbridge of Port Allegany. We tender our congratulations to the happy couple.

Chas. B. Hamlin, the energetic and gentlemanly representative of the New York Life Insurance Co., returned Friday last from a prosperous business trip in the interest of that company to Erie [illegible] last Mr. Hamlin started for Bradford where he will spend three or four days, and before his return to Smethport he will visit Philadelphia.

Rev. E. H. Gates and family left Smethport Monday morning last for their new home in Macedon, Wayne county, N. Y. During their three years residence in Smethport Mr. Gates' people made hosts of friends and many were the regrets expressed that they should leave us. That their lines may be cast in pleasant places is the heartfelt wish of all.

### Fourth of July Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In pursuance of its usual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets between all principal stations on its owned, operated and leased lines on July 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, good to return until 6th, at greatly reduced rates. By this arrangement the great national holiday may be spent in visiting friends or in making pleasant excursions to some of the many points of interest located on the company's lines. The intervention of Sunday gives an additional day to those whose time is occupied by business, and this with the liberal limit of excursion tickets, affords opportunity for the enjoyment of a nice holiday trip.

### A Stolen Horse.

A stolen horse affair occupied the attention of our police officers last week. It seems that last Thursday a party hired a rig at the livery stable of Cheney, in Bradford, for the purpose of driving to Limestone. That night they arrived in this city and put the horse in the Brooklyn House barn. No sooner was the horse in the barn than others were upon its track. Deputy Sheriff McCleary of this city made enquiries at the Brooklyn House, but failed to find the horse at first as he started off on a track in another direction. After skirmishing around the country for twenty-four hours the horse was finally discovered at the Brooklyn House in this city, but the man had skipped out. Mr. Cheney came on and recovered his property. The men who hired the horse are said to be hard cases. They succeeded in getting $10 or $15 out of Tony Nagle, and passing two worthless checks—one at Limestone and another in this city. It is said the transaction will be further investigated.—*Salamanca Union.*

### Won't Throw Up The Sponge.

Kane was a live town and had within it the elements of prosperity long before oil was known to exist in that vicinity. Some of the most thorough, wide-awake men of this county have been successfully engaged in business in that town for years past. Because the oil production in that locality has declined somewhat lately there is quite a disposition on the part of the newspaper fraternity to speak of Kane as a played-out defunct oil town. The *Leader* pays its compliments to these people in the following caustic but truthful style: "According to a number of our exchanges, which are trying to make a living in old and defunct towns, with Bradford and Oil City in the lead, Kane is nearly dead and will be buried, according to them, about the first of August. If they would tell the truth and say that Kane is one of the liveliest and most wide-awake towns in northwestern Pennsylvania, it would be much better and would help them a great deal more. There is more money afloat, more building going on, and more energetic, public-spirited men in this young city on the hill than many towns of twice its size, and it is not depending on oil either. It always was, is now, and will continue to be one of the best business centres in McKean or any other county in this section."

If you visit Olean during July our store will afford you an opportunity to save money. If you come the 5th leave your packages in our bundle room. Examine carefully the goods that we will offer at less than value. Dusenbury, Bros. & Truesdell, 113 Union street, Olean, N. Y.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

### The Pennsylvania Forests.

The meeting held last evening at the Historical Society's hall for the purpose of discussing the subject of forestry and of arousing public interest in it ought to be the point of departure for an organized movement for the restoration and the preservation of the forests of Pennsylvania. No other eastern State was originally richer in timber than Pennsylvania, and her lumber trade has brought many thousands of dollars into her banks and given employment to multitudes of her citizens. It is quite time that some effort was made to check the progress of forest exhaustion for protection against commercial decay, as well as the disasters of drought, flood and malarial trouble that follow the baking of the soil and the decrease in volume of the streams.

The once vast hemlock forests of Wayne county, where more leather was tanned fifteen years ago than in any other county in the United States, are just about exhausted, and it is said that the last log that will ever be run down stream from Wayne county's forests to the mills came down last week. The lumbermen who got rich on Wayne Co. hemlock in past years are now denuding the hills of Elk, Forest, McKean and Potter in the same way, and it is only a question of time when they too will be exhausted unless measures are taken for renewal.

There is no reason why the forests of Wayne county or any other county should be said to be permanently exhausted any more than there is for regarding a wheat field or an orchard as permanently exhausted when one year's crop is gathered. The farmer plants more wheat and the fruit-grower sets out more trees in the place of those that have died or ceased to bear. It is time that timber was looked upon as a crop capable of indefinite renewal instead of being treated as if it were a mineral deposit which would be gone for all time when nature's original bounty was exhausted.

Owners of timber lands which are undergoing exhaustion could continue this source of income indefinitely by planting new trees as the old ones are cut down from time to time. Other land-holders, by a judicious selection of the kinds of timber to be cultivated, can in this way make an investment that is reasonably sure to yield them a handsome return in their old age. It is to be hoped that science and practical experience will unite in the thorough investigation of the subject of forestry renewal, and that some well-digested plan for its encouragement on a large scale will result before Pennsylvania's natural lumber supply is exhausted.—*Philadelphia Times*, May 25th.

### Fourth of July at Gettysburg.

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and the reunion of the Third Army Corps at Gettysburg will appropriately occur on the anniversary of the great battle which was waged on the historic ground twenty-three years ago. The Pennsylvania Department of the Grand Army of the Republic encamps on the field from July 2d to 7th, and on the 2d and 3d the reunion of the Third Army Corps will be held. During the entire week ceremonies of the most interesting character will be held every day, which will be participated in by the veterans of the fight. It is expected that from five to seven thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be present, including many officers who were engaged in the fight. Generals Sickles, Fitzhugh Lee and Longstreet have accepted invitations to be present and to speak. The meeting will undoubtedly be one of the most imposing demonstrations of modern times, and be worthy of the presence of every American citizen. To those who desire to see all the points of the battle a better opportunity will ever present itself, for, in addition to the number of soldiers who were engaged in the fight there will be a large number of expert guides who will point out to visitors every spot of interest and give all the information possible as to the events of the memorable days of the battle. For the benefit of the large number of visitors who will be drawn to Gettysburg the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on its lines east of Pittsburgh and Erie on June 30th, July 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, good to return until the 12th inclusive, at one fare for the round trip.

### Length of Our Lives Increasing.

At a recent international health exhibition held in London, Sir James Paget delivered an address before the association, the Prince of Wales being present. The learned physician asserted that people live longer than formerly, and that less sickness prevails among the mass of people. He then gives the following reasons for the decrease of mortality during the last few years:

"There is less from intemperance, less from immorality; we have better, cheaper [illegible] more various food; far more cleanliness, far more and healthier recreations. We have on the whole better houses and better drains, better water and air and better ways of using them. The care and skill with which the sick are treated in hospitals, infirmaries, and even in private houses are far greater than they were; the improvement and extension of nursing is more than can be described; the care which the rich bestow on the poor whom they visit in their own homes is every day saving health and life; and more effectual than any of these is the work done by the medical officers of health and all the sanitary authorities, now active and influential in every part of the kingdom. But we want," adds the lecturer in closing, "more ambition for health—a personal ambition for renown in health as keen as is that for bravery or for beauty, or for success in our athletic games and field sports."

### A Wonderful Operation.

A successful and delicate operation on the eye was performed at the Chicago county hospital recently that will command the attention of men of science, as well as medical fraternity of the world. Not long ago a fireman was taken to the institution to receive treatment for an eye which had been wounded by a splinter. The little piece of wood had entered the corner of the right eye and torn out the inner canthus so that this patient always bore the appearance of looking at his nose with the injured eye. The disease was called internal strabismus. Dr. Smith, of the hospital staff, cut the contraction and dissected it out, leaving the space of the mucous membrane of the eye, about the size of a nickel bare. He then took a piece of the mucous membrane from the eye of a rabbit and placed it where the dissection had occurred. The wound healed and the membrane from the eye of the rabbit grew to muscles where it was placed. The man now has full control of his eye and perfect sight.

### Prohibition County Convention.

The prohibitionists of McKean county are earnestly requested to meet at their respective places for holding elections on Saturday evening, July 24th, 1886, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock p. m. (or at such other time as may be more convenient for any given district to meet) and elect two delegates to represent such precinct in a convention to be held in the city of Bradford on Tuesday, July 27th, 1886, which is called for the purpose of electing four delegates to the State Convention which meets in Harrisburg on Wednesday the 25th day of August, 1886, for the nomination of a State ticket.

The said county convention will also elect two committeemen to represent the county upon the State Central Committee, elect congressional conferees to represent the county in the district convention, nominate a candidate for Assembly and transact such other business as may properly be brought before the convention—including the nomination of a candidate for County Treasurer.

Prompt and vigorous action on the part of all party prohibitionists throughout the county is very earnestly urged.

PETER FINDLAY,
Chairman County Committee.

Bradford, Pa., June 25, 1886. w3.

### Why They Were Discharged.

An old New York, Lake Erie & Western employe, who was asked by a reporter of the Port Jarvis *Union* for an explanation of the wholesale discharge of conductors recently, said it was a part of the general plan of economy adopted by the new management of the road. He said the company did not want to get into a conflict with the order of railway conductors by reducing wages, and so to accomplish their purpose, laid off old hands and employed new ones at lower wages. He also added that the old engineers would have to go in the same way, and to avoid trouble with the brotherhood they will be dropped quietly, as the conductors have been, and their places filled with new ones.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

I HAD to comb back the hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago, Ill. j.

Subscribe for the MINER.

### Attention, Ladies!

The ladies are requested to meet in the lecture room of the Baptist church, Friday, July 2, at 1:30 p. m., to make clothing for the children at the Home. Those having garments or material, that they are willing to give, will please bring or send the same.

### Vote of Thanks.

HON. A. G. OLMSTED.—The Womans' Christian Temperance Union of Ceres, at their regular meeting, June 17th, 1886, passed an unanimous and grateful vote of thanks to you for the great service you have done by refusing to grant any licenses in our township. "When the wicked bear rule the people mourn," but when wise and righteous judgments are given there should be rejoicing. That you may ever have the courage and grace to render the wisest and best decisions without fear or favor is our prayer.

MISS MARIA KING, Pres't.
MRS. H. A. ROSE, Sec'y.

Ceres, June 30th, 1886.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

### CLERMONT CHATTINGS.

The children's picnic in Anderson grove yesterday was a success.

Adam Martin, Jr. is home from Boston, Mass., on a vacation.

Ed. McKean, of Smethport, was entertained by friends here last Sunday.

Mr. Charles Johnson will spend the Fourth at Olean. We wish you a good time Kalle.

Our esteemed friend Wm. Hafner, makes a good farmer. Have you seen his garden?

L. Baver, Judge Tate, J. R. Townsend and Uncle Wallace were at the county seat yesterday.

We learn that Robert Dick, Esq., will spend a few days with his family in this place this week.

Mr. Wm. A. Dick, of Arnot, Pa., formerly of this place, will spend the Fourth with his brothers, Robert and Walter.

If those young scamps don't stop their dancing and playing in the Union church every Sunday we will give their names. The church is no place for fun.

Yesterday was the last day of school at Wernwag school house, and the children had a picnic and a general good time for which the teacher, Mrs. Piers, deserves great credit.

We are glad to see C. H. Moore, the junior partner of the firm of Moore & Son able to move around. Mr. M. has to use a cane, but we hope that he will be all right again in a short time.

DOOLLY DOOIT.

Clermont, June 30, 1886.

Cash paid for wool at W. D. Gallup's.

### A Business Man's Opinion.

The following is credited to John Wanamaker, one of America's shrewdest business men: "We would as soon think of cancelling our insurance policies as our advertising contracts. We spend more money with newspapers each year than goes by. There are more people who want goods and new trade is always coming to the surface. Advertising that is well done is cumulative in its character. It is like the compounding of interest. Each successive advertisement that he puts in gains an influence and an impetus from the original one, and so it counts up until the name of the firm gets what is equivalent to the 'good will' of a successful business, besides deriving the direct profit from immediate sales caused by the advertising. To advertise well a merchant should give as much care to his newspaper space as he does to any other department of the business. As a general thing a merchant can afford to spend in newspaper advertising from one-third to one-fifth the amount of all his total expense. If a man in business talks as earnestly through his newspaper as when he is talking to one customer he cannot fail to make a success of newspaper advertising."

MANY suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with the first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them. j

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### Executor's Sale.

By virtue of the order of Court dated May 5th, 1886, and my powers as executor I will offer for sale, on the premises on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, property of the late Patrick Martha and situated in Annin township, McKean county, Pennsylvania.

Beginning at a post corner, being the north west corner of land conveyed to Patrick Masterson on warrant No. 3443 and being part of said warrant; thence north sixty-two perches to Newell brook, one hundred perches to a beech corner; thence east four perches to Newell brook, eighty perches to a post corner, thence south one hundred perches to a post corner in the line of Patrick Masterson's lot, thence by said line west eighty perches to the place of beginning.

For any information in regard to property apply to Peter Gorman, executor or Mullin & McClure, attorneys.

PETER GORMAN, Executor.

July 2, 1886-w3.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

Nearly opposite Catholic church, Main st.

J. F. ROONEY.

NEW YORK
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

41 YEARS OF BUSINESS!

$67,000,000 in Cash Assets!

$89,000,000 Paid to Policy-Holders.

Income from Interest and Rents over $3,000,000 Annually.

Expenses in proportion to business less than in any good company.

Death rates less than in any good company.

SURPLUS OVER $13,000,000!

S. E. MULFORD,
Actuary, Pennsylvania Department, 331 and 333 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Chas. B. Hamlin — Smethport, Pa.

Smethport, May 13, 1886.-42.

BARBER SHOP

ALFRED STURDVIENT

Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally that he has moved his Barber Shop into his recently finished and commodious new Marble Front building next door to W. D. Gallup's store, Main street, where he is prepared to do

SHAVING AND HAIRDRESSING

in the latest style of the art. None but first-class workmen employed.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

DUSENBURY BRO'S

AND

T[illegible]L

AN INVITATION!

Will you decide to visit us while our Summer sale of Dry Goods is at its height. You can never expect to find so many rare bargains again. Our purchases which were very large from the June sales are now in stock, crowding every counter with some excellent goods. Prices in many instances are not over one-half. Remember that our store will be crowded every day and while quantities are as great as we advertise, oftentimes a very few days will close out entire lots of goods. If impossible to do your shopping in person ask for sample by mail which will be forwarded at once. All goods are reduced in the exact manner as mentioned, only one price to all. Money refunded when found different from representation. Goods that are being sold in our store for less than value.

10,000 yds. Fine Satins 25cts. quality at 12 1-2 cents.

5,000 yards Lawns 5cts. quality at 3 cts.

2,900 yards Challie Delanes, cream ground, half wool, colored figures, very desirable, worth 25 cents, at 12 1-2 cts.

Twenty pieces Seer Sucker 6 cents, worth 8 cents.

Thirty pieces very fine Seer Sucker 11 cents, worth 18 cts.

1 case Lonsdale 7 cts. 1 case Fruit 7 cts.

50 pieces Creamed Ecru Oriental Laces 25 cents quality (2 to 6 inches) at 12 1-2 cts.

50 dozen colored bordered Handkerchiefs, Ladies, at 12½ cents worth 20 and 25 cents.

1 lot Misses French Ribbed Hose, 70 boxes in lot, all gray, full regular made, sold for 75 cents per pair, we have them marked 25 cts.

50 dozen Ladies regular made Hose, black and colors, 19 cents worth 25 cts.

1 lot Lisle Gloves, fashioned fingers, at 25 cents worth 40 cts.

1 lot Taffette Silk Gloves at 25 cents, worth 50 cents.

1 lot, 50 boxes, Ladies Silk Hose worth $1.00 per pair, colors in brown, navy and wine at 62 cts.

1 lot, 40 boxes, Ladies Black Silk Hose, worth $1.00, at 75 cts.

5,000 yards Summer Silk 25 cts.

1 case (2,600 yards) half wool Dress Goods sold for 25 cents, new styles, will be sold at 12½ cents per yards.

1 lot (350) fine imported Fans at half price.

Dress Goods and Silks, many lots, at a quarter off, some one-third and one-half off.

White and Fancy Dress Robes at reduced prices, 75 cents up.

50 dozen Muslin Underwear at 25.

1 lot best quality Ingrain, all wool, Carpets, 5 to 25 yards, at 60 cents per yard.

1 lot Body Brussels, 5 to 35 yards, best quality, at $1.00 per yard.

Lace Curtains, to reduce stock where there are from 2 to 5 pairs, about one-third off.

Shoes in small lots, some sizes gone at ¼ off. Burts best French Kid $5.00, worth $6.00 to $6.50, sold by us at $5.50, now $5.00, all sizes.

Summer Cloaks and Wraps ¼ off.

Ladies Gauze Vests 25 cents to 50 cents.

Ladies Balbriggan Vests 50 cents to $1.00.

Dusenbury Brothers & Truesdell,

113 UNION ST., OLEAN.

ONE PRICE CASH STORE!

### Financial statement

of Keating School Funds for the year ending June 7, 1886:

| | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To seated tax for 1885 | [illegible] |
| June 24, cash borrowed of J. W. Brennan | 1000 00 |
| August 8, State draft | 346 45 |
| August 23, late treasurer, Swarthout | 85 00 |
| Sept. 19, late treasurer, Swarthout | 30 00 |
| Nov. 21, sale of school building | 6 00 |
| Nov. 22, late treasurer, Swarthout | 329 74 |
| March 16, late treasurer, Swarthout | 30 00 |
| March 30, unseated | 1000 00 |
| April 17, unseated | 1500 00 |
| | 6140 90 |

| | Cr. |
|---|---|
| Orders paid over | 7[illegible] 95 |
| Five per cent. abatement | 62 90 |
| Commission | 160 57 |
| Exonerations | 144 79 |
| | 7968 81 |

A. A. STEPHENS,
W. A. KORRIES,
ROBERT McCORD, Auditors.

Keating Township, June 16, 1886.

### Financial Statement

of J. L. Cannon, Treasurer Lafayette School District:

| | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To amount of duplicate | $4427 27 |
| To amount of State appropriation | 270 95 |
| To amount of loan from B. D. Hamlin | 2600 00 |
| To amount of loan from A. Anderson | 2950 00 |
| To amount J. W. Beecom, treasurer, 1885 | 280 96 |
| To amount Wm. Shaffner, collector, 1886 | 379 17 |
| To amount Wm. Shaffner, notes | 194 65 |
| To amount of exoneration duplicate 1885 | 79 71 |
| To amount of rents | 5 00 |
| | 11377 60 |

| | Cr. |
|---|---|
| Amount of vouchers | $[illegible] 79 |
| Commission 2 per cent. paid out | 198 29 |
| Commission 5 per cent. on $3,500 collected | 175 00 |
| To amount exoneration | 274 61 |
| To amount returned taxes | 67 22 |
| To amount exoneration duplicate 1885 | 79 71 |
| To Wm. Shaffner notes | 194 65 |
| To Wm. Shaffner for one cow | 50 00 |
| Due from collector | 400 00 |
| Due from treasurer | 154 73 |
| | 11377 60 |

G. W. KOONSE, Pres't.
N. PERKINS, Secretary.

Attest:
G. H. THORNE,
R. G. WELLS, Auditors.

Lafayette, Pa., June 16, 1886.

### Farm for Sale.

FARM containing one hundred acres good grass and grain land. Fine apple orchard, also pear orchard that paid nearly one hundred dollars for last season's crop; never failing springs and spring brook running through the farm. This is considered one of the most productive farms in the county, with dwelling house, milk and corn-house, barn and horse barn, fine sugar bush. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part cash, balance in yearly installments, may run eight or ten years. The farm is situated three miles from the county seat.

A. REILLY,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.

Feb. 24, 1886.-tf.

### Farm For Sale.

FORTY-FIVE acres of land on Marvin Creek road, two miles from Smethport, being part of the farm formerly owned by Cephas Scott, may be bought cheap of the subscriber.

H. HAMLIN.

Smethport, June 9th, 1886.

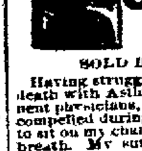
### Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John Smith and Charles F. Hall of Colegrove, McKean county, Pennsylvania, under the firm name of Smith & Hall was dissolved on the 21st day of June, 1886, by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by John Smith, who is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the company.

JOHN SMITH,
CHARLES F. HALL.

Colegrove, McKean Co., Pa., June 22, '86.-w3

D. LANGELL'S ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 20 years between life and death with Asthma or Phthisic, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last five years of illness to sit on my chair day and night gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and herbs and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this wonderful cure for Asthma and Catarrh, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of Asthma in five minutes, so that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from unsolicited testimonials, all of recent date.

Oliver V. R. Holmes, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find the Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief."

E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Kan., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany, tried the climate of different states—nothing afforded relief like your preparation."

T. B. Gates, County Treasurer, Philadelphia, Miss., writes: "Have used the Remedy. Would not live without it. Every one that uses it recommends it."

L. B. Phelps, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 3 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in 3 years."

H. C. Plumpton, Joliet, Ill., writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

Geo. W. Brady, Nelson Co., Ky., writes: "I am using the Remedy. Gained 8 pounds in 3 weeks. Would not be without it."

Martin Fox, Little Falls, N. Y., writes: "Find Remedy excellent. Could not live without it."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address trial package free of charge. Address,

J. ZIMMERMAN & CO., Proprietors,
Wholesale Druggists, Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio. Full size box by mail $1.00.

June 18 1886-1y

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade Marks and Copyrights

Obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGES UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or county, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Jan. 8, 1886.-tf.

### Desirable Hotel Property FOR SALE.

THE long established and favorably known Bergstresser House, corner of Franklin and Main streets, Smethport, Pa., is offered for sale on terms which will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. It is a roomy three-story structure, fitted up with all modern improvements and conveniences and is a business opportunity which is not often met with. Anyone desiring to engage in the business of hotel keeping, will consult his interest by addressing the proprietress.

MRS. M. E. BERGSTRESSER.

Smethport, Pa., April 1st 1886. tf

C. V. GILLIS,
dealer in

Drugs AND Medicines

PAINTS, OILS,
FANCY GOODS, &C.

KANE PA.

M. A. SPRAGUE'S

HARDWARE STORE,

Opposite the Grand Central,

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

Hardware, Stoves, Tinware,
House Furnishnig Goods
SILVERWARE,
Cutlery, Lamps,
Glass, Lead, Oils, Paints, Putty,
Farmers' and Mechanics' Tools,

In fact everything usually kept in a First Class Hardware Store. The Closest buyers and Best judges of what they buy concede the fact that more goods of same quality can be bought for less money at the above store than any other place in the Country.

A COMPETENT TINNER

Always on hand ready to do work on short notice.

WAGON,

Carriage and Blacksmith Shop,

MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT, PA.

Wm. Masser, - Prop'r.

HORSESHOEING

A SPECIALTY.

The Greatest Care Taken in Shoeing Horses with

Bad Feet!

All kinds of Repairing done to order on short notice.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure.**

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

## An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

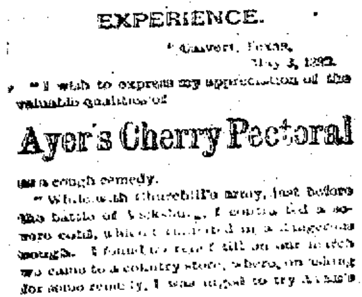
Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Druggists.

## HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



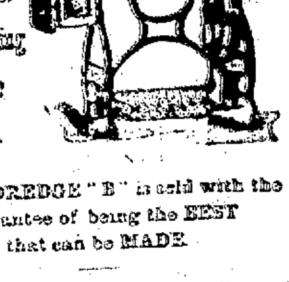
## STOMACH BITTERS

In order to overcome fatigue and to ... fresh vigor ... [illegible] Hostetter's Stomach Bitters ... [illegible]

THE

## ELDREDGE "B"

SEWING MACHINE with Automatic, Self-threading Cylinder Shuttle.



The ELDREDGE "B" is sold with the guarantee of being the BEST that can be MADE.

AGENTS WANTED.

ELDREDGE MANUFACTURING CO.
363 and 365 WABASH AVE.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

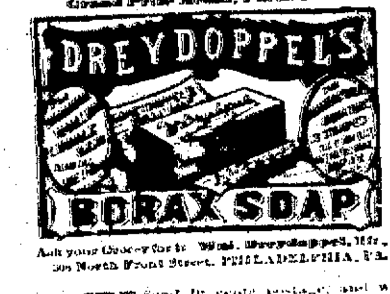
**AGENTS** WANTED for DR. SCOTT'S beautiful Electric Corsets. Sample free to those becoming agents. No risk, quick sales. Territory given. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address DR. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, NEW YORK.

**40** DOLLARS pays for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP in PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE 1709 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The Best Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

Feb. 19, '86-wy.

**$150-MONTHLY** EASILY EARNED. We want lady Agents for our CELEBRATED MADAME DEAN'S SPINAL SUPPORTING CORSETS. No experience required. Four orders per day give the Agent $150 Monthly. ... [illegible] ... LEWIS SCHIELE & CO. 390 Broadway, New York.

**FREE** ... [illegible] ... 3 cents in stamps to pay postage. SCHIELE & CO. 390 Broadway, New York.



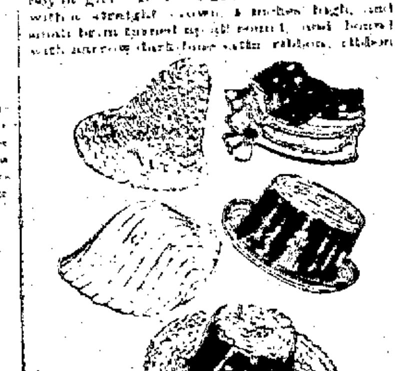
Ask your Grocer for it. Wm. Dreydoppel, Mfr., 208 North Front Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**A GIFT** Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

# THE FASHIONS

### Boys' and Girls' Hats.

Beginning at the left hand top, we shall call the hats in the illustration Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, No. 4 being the middle right hand one, and No. 5 the bottom one. No. 1 is a pretty shape for girls or boys, with a crown 3½ inches high, and straight brim 3½ inches deep in front and 1½ at the back, the straw plait being alternately of beige and red brown, while the small twisted edge is alternately of blue and brown. The boy's cap, No. 2, right hand upper corner, "lime-cologne," has a beige colored straw edge 3½ inches deep, ornamented with cord and pompons, and completed by a pointed, bag-like crown, 6½ inches long, of brown satin, trimmed with a small tassel. The little bonnet, No. 3, left hand center, is a "pouting" shape of brown straw with blue and red patches of braid woven into it. No. 4, right center, shows a shape also to be worn by a boy or girl. It is of navy and blue straw, with a straight crown 4 inches high, and small brim turned up all round, and bound with narrow dark-blue satin ribbon, ribbon



CHILDREN'S HATS.

the same color, but 3½ inches wide, being taken for the trimming. The hat No. 5, of very coarse yellow straw, with a lightly turned up brim 1½ inches deep, and crown 3½ inches high, is trimmed with Bordeaux-red reversible satin ribbon and gilt buttons.

### Kilt Plaited Skirts.

Kilt skirts are now made in wide, scant plaits to prevent them from being heavy and to save the material. A good plan is to lay the plaits seven inches wide, and fold them not quite three inches beyond the edge. Each plait is then tacked to two or perhaps three bands of strong wide tape that pass around the skirt on the wrong side, but this tacking must not show on the outside, as the plaits should hang easily, as if they were loose folds merely pressed there. A hem four inches deep, held by two or three rows of stitching, is sufficient finish for the kilt skirts of plain stuff dresses. For the kilt is now used for more dressy fabrics, such as canvas, veiling, cashmere or grenadine, and may then be laid in very fine plaits and bordered with four or five rows of inch-wide ribbon, sewed on before the plaits are laid. For cashmere or etamine watered ribbons are used, but those of plain satin, or gros grain are less expensive, and just as pretty.—Harper's Bazar.

### Neck Wear and Gloves.

[illegible] ... plaited silk ... [illegible] ... The greatest novelty in Parisian lingerie is the "parure" complete. ... [illegible] ... worked on the ... bow. ... [illegible] ... variety of styles are to be worn for or lingerie purposes. The Derby glove is very well ... with English cut cloth jackets.

### Lace Shawl Mantles.

Many ladies have beautiful old lace shawls ... [illegible] ... will show them how ... making the lace mantles now in fashion. It is done without cutting them. ... [illegible] ... grandchildren.

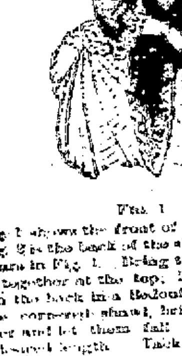


Fig. 1

Fig. 1 shows the front of the first pattern. Fig. 2 is the back of the shawl whose front appears in Fig. 1. Bring two adjoining corners together at the top; let the slack fall down the back in a Bedouin fold. If it is a three cornered shawl, bring the fronts together and let them fall to the fold behind the desired length. Tack it here and there to make it hold its place, and at the top behind place a neat bead and gimp ornament. Tie with ribbons at the throat. Take a cluster of plaits in the proper place, to form the half sleeves for the arms.

Fig. 3 shows the back of another style of lace shawl mantle. It is a three-cornered shawl. Fold it through the middle, up and down. Lay it upon a lady's back or upon a model with the loose fold hanging behind, while you drape it. At the back of the neck gather the fullness in plaits. Leave the edge unplaited so as to form the pretty hood shown. A few gathers will make the hood. Bring up the lower edge towards the waist so as to make a fullness. Arrange it as

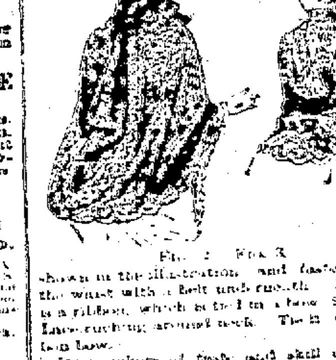


Fig. 2. Fig. 3.

shown in the illustration, and fasten it at the waist with a belt underneath. This belt is a ribbon, which is tied in a bow in front. Lace ruching around neck. The ... with ribbon bow.

Dressmakers of taste and skill can now all drape shawls into mantles without cutting them.

### Doing Over Old Dresses.

With the present fashions old dresses may be renovated with little trouble and at moderate expense. For this purpose there are embroidered panels, beaded aprons or quillings of lace, with ribbon bows. Any one of these trimmings will change the whole effect of a dress. Beaded plastrons and lace guimpes serve for the waists. As lace dresses are to be as much in vogue as last season, a very slight modification in the arrangement of their trimming will enable many ladies to dispense with the purchase of a new toilet. Cream colored and ecru etamines can be renovated in two ways. If the article is of a fine quality it can be cleaned, and consequently made like new. If the goods are not of a superior sort, and are only a trifle soiled, it may be carefully ironed and combined with trimmings and material in a darker shade. Chestnut and tobacco brown are the most suitable colors for this purpose.

### Bonnet Pins.

Ornamental hair pins are now worn not only to dress the hair at home, but on the street to keep the bonnet in place. When employed for this latter purpose these pins are usually of gold or silver, both tops plain sometimes, but oftener carved or decorated by a knot or ball. The pins are stuck vertically into the hair at the back, and not through the bonnet as an ordinary bonnet pin would be.—Jewelers' Circular.

## The Best Meat and Vegetable MARKET!

—in—

## SMETHPORT

I am prepared to furnish the people of the town and adjacent country with

Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Chickens, &c.

—ALSO.—

## VEGETABLES

IN THEIR SEASON.

A FIRST CLASS LINE OF

## FAMILY GROCERIES

AT PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

A Full Line of

CANNED GOODS

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

**C. W. WILLIAMS.**

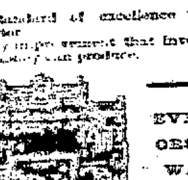
Main Street, - - - Smethport, Pa.

THE

## CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN

Has attained a standard of excellence which admits of no superior. It contains every improvement that inventive genius, skill and money can produce.

OUR AIM IS TO EXCEL.



EVERY ORGAN WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

These excellent Organs are celebrated for volume, quality of tone, quick response, variety of combination, artistic design, beauty in finish, perfect construction, making them the most attractive, ornamental and desirable organs for homes, schools, churches, lodges, societies, etc.

ESTABLISHED REPUTATION, UNEQUALED FACILITIES, SKILLED WORKMEN, BEST MATERIAL, COMBINED, MAKE THIS

THE POPULAR ORGAN

Instruction Books and Piano Stools.

Catalogues and Price Lists on application, FREE.

The Chicago Cottage Organ Co.
Corner Randolph and Ann Streets,
CHICAGO, ILL.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM ... [illegible]

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use ... [illegible] ... HISCOX & CO., N. Y. Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.

## 10,000 FARMS HARDWOOD IN MICHIGAN

on the GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R. CO. Sugar maple the principal timber.

Advantages: Railroads already built, numerous towns and cities, one of the healthiest parts of the United States, purest water, good markets, fine fruit, good roads, schools, churches, large agricultural population, best building material at low figures, good soil, low prices, easy terms, perfect title. For books, maps, charts, and all additional information, address

W. O. HUGHART,
Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Percheron HORSES.

Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Mich. All stock selected from the get of sires and dams of established reputation and registered in the French and American Stud Books. We have a very large number of imported and grade stallions and brood mares on hand. Prices reasonable. Correspondence solicited. Send for large illustrated catalogue, free by mail. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

**THAT** you are bothered nearly to death with rheumatic twinges or the pangs of neuralgia is no reason why you should continue to suffer. Experiment with a good medicine. Try Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Recollect it is sanctioned by every druggist. Neuralgia and Rheumatism never stood before it.

**SHOW** us a man or woman, if you can, afflicted with toothache, earache, headache, backache, any ache that has sought relief in Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil to no advantage and in return we will refer you to thousands similarly affected whom this medicine has restored and cured completely.

FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop's.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

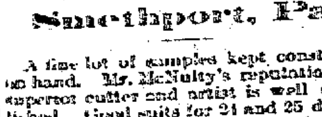
## JAMES McNULTY, Merchant Tailor!

East Main Street,

**Smethport, Pa.**

A fine lot of samples kept constantly on hand. Mr. McNulty's reputation as a superior cutter and artist is well established. Good suits for 21 and 25 dollars and job work promptly attended to. Give him a call.

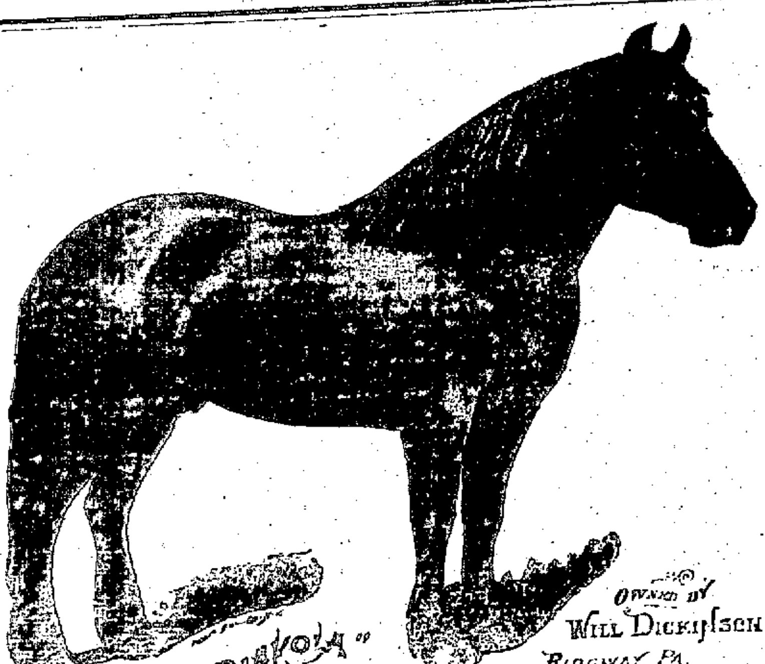
Smethport, April 16, 1886.-tf



## Specht & Sasse, PRACTICAL UNDERTAKERS,

Having purchased an elegant new Hearse, are prepared to attend all calls incident to their profession.

Mt. Jewett, June 23, July 7 and 21, &c.
Fields' Hotel, noon, June 24, July 8 and 22, &c.
Smethport, June 11, 12, 13, 26, 27, and July 9, 10 and 11, &c.
Colegrove, June 14, 28 and July 12, &c.


"FRA DIAVOLA" 2989.
OWNED BY
WILL DICKINSON
RIDGWAY, PA.

## —THE— PERCHERON-NORMAN!

The Future Draft Horse of America.

The owner of this horse puts forth the claim that FRA DIAVOLA, in *disposition*, and *frame*, and *such* and *merit* has no superior among his kind in America. That France has never furnished us a more perfect type of the Percheron-Norman race. A full and thorough examination of the different importations will bear out the above assertion.

Foaled March 25, 1881. Imported August, 1885. Weight, 1650 Pounds.

IS A HANDSOME SOLID DAPPLE-BLACK,

and his lineage traces back through a long line of splendid ancestors of solid blacks and iron grey. (Pedigree furnished to all who wish it.)

## TERMS:

$5.00 in hand at time of service, and $10.00 additional when the mare proves to be in foal, payable after Jan. 1st, 1887.

**WILL DICKINSON.**

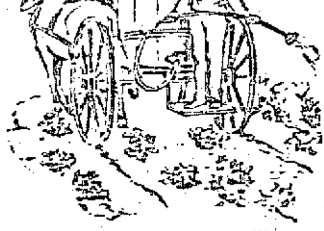
RIDGWAY, Pa., June 8, 1886.

# FARM AND GARDEN

### A Paris Green Sprinkler.

It is painful work to dust a large field of potatoes with Paris green, or to spray it from a sprinkler by hand. This fact has given rise to the following machine for performing this work. It can be readily made at home.

Take two old hind wheels of a wagon and fasten a platform above them, as shown in the picture. Upon this fix an ordinary water-tight barrel with a cover at the top.



FOR SPRINKLING POTATOES.

Make a mixture of one pound of Paris green or London purple to forty or fifty gallons of water. At the bottom have a hole with a stopcock. Attach to this a piece of rubber pipe about five feet long, with fine nozzle for spraying at the end. At a convenient distance below and behind the barrel a smaller platform is fixed, for the operator to stand on.

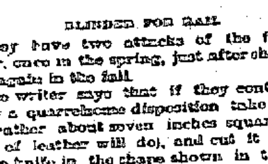
The London purple is cheaper than Paris green, and just as effective. The powder, being a mineral, is heavy, and will sink to the bottom, unless frequently stirred. In order to get it thoroughly dissolved make a paste of the powder with a little water before putting it into the whole volume of water. These powders are both arsenical poisons, remember!

The water is put in at the top. Have the hole here large enough to admit a stirrer. With this agitate the mixture occasionally, to keep the mixture from settling to the bottom.

The object of this arrangement is to save both labor and time. The operator can with it spray three rows of potatoes during one drive across a field, in the manner shown in the picture.

### Blindfolding Rams.

Here is a very simple yet ingenious arrangement to prevent rams from fighting. A writer in The American Agriculturist describes it. Rams are usually kept separate from the flock during late summer and autumn. They will stay quite contentedly with calves or hogs, but company of some kind they must have. When two or more are kept together they take spells of fighting, when they must be looked after, or they will butt each other almost to death.



BLINDER FOR RAM.

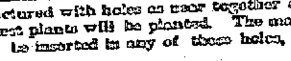
They have two attacks of the fighting fever, once in the spring, just after shearing, and again in the fall.

The writer says that if they continue to show a quarrelsome disposition take a piece of leather about seven inches square (any kind of leather will do), and cut it with a sharp knife in the shape shown in the picture. Fit the leather over the face. The rounding places that are cut out fit about the horns. Tie them firmly around the horns. The leather will then serve as a blinder in front of the sheep. At the same time he is able to see out the sides quite well enough to pick grass. If he does undertake to hunt his enemy he will miss fire and shoot off sideways when he takes a flying leap, much to his own discomfiture. Holes for the nostrils may be cut in the leather, and it can be tied by strings still more closely beneath the under jaw.

### A Marker.

Reuben Townsend, a New Jerseyman, sends to The Rural New Yorker an illustration and description of the accompanying implement.

It is intended to mark the rows and the places for planting potatoes, cabbage, beans, sweet corn, etc. The ground is prepared in the usual way, and smoothed with the harrow and drag. The marker is then wheeled over the rows. The indentations made for the seed are all the same depth and the same distance apart. The frame of the implement is made very similar to a wheelbarrow. The wheel is of any convenient size, say two feet in diameter. The fellow of the wheel is punctured with holes as near together as the closest plants will be planted. The markers can be inserted in any of these holes, so as



HANDY MARKER.

to give any desired distance between hills. These markers are made of wood, with the part which enters the wheel made to fit closely into the holes, while the hole-making portion is made egg-shaped, so that the soil will not so readily adhere to it. The depth of the drills is regulated by a bag filled or partly filled with sand or stones, the weight to be regulated to suit the depth of trench required.

### Lucerne or Alfalfa.

Charles H. Plumb describes his experiments with what will prove a very important addition to our pasture foods. It is rich in nutriment, and a heavy grower. He has proved that it will grow in a cold climate. He says:

Lucerne or alfalfa (medicago sativa) is a very well known forage crop in the far west and southwest in certain dry, arid regions. The plants belong to the leguminosæ or pea family, in which are included the clovers, peas, beans, etc. Its stem is erect, succulent in its young growth, branching, smooth, and produces leaflets in sets of threes. The flowers are small, and pale blue or purplish. The roots are tough and stout, especially the main or tap root. The plant produces an abundance of foliage.

As a result of several season's trials I have found alfalfa to make an abundant, vigorous, healthy growth in northern New York, where the soil is cold and the thermometer will drop to fifteen or more degrees below zero in winter. On April 20 our alfalfa plots begin a vigorous growth, and on July 2 the first cutting is usually made. One plot yielded at the rate of over ten tons per acre of green fodder; another seven and one-half tons per acre. On July 17 the plots were again cut, and yielded at the rate of over six tons per acre. On September 3 another crop of over three tons per acre was harvested, and on October 2 one plot was cut, which yielded at the rate of over three tons per acre. These plots have made good growth for three successive years. The foliage is very succulent, and the stock of the farm relish it very much. The average height of the plants just before making the first cutting was two feet four inches, as near as could be ascertained, though some plants attained a height of two feet nine inches. The plots were not manured.

On July 10 I made a root washing bed from a bed of alfalfa. The roots descended quite vertically into the soil, and many of them were large and stocky. A foot below the surface one root measured three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and at two feet depth nearly one-fourth of an inch. Fibrous roots were not at all abundant, though penetrating to a depth of four feet below the crown, where a bed of hard, tenacious clay was encountered. One large tap root was traced three feet ten and one-half inches below the surface. Yet in sandy soil or sandy loam the roots of alfalfa penetrate to a greater depth than almost any other forage plant, and Mr. Gould mentions an instance in which the roots were traced to a depth of thirteen feet. It is this ability to penetrate to a great depth in search for food and moisture which makes this plant of so much value in those regions where shallow rooted plants can not be grown except by irrigation.

In conversing with farmers who have endeavored to grow alfalfa in northern New York I have been told that they find it difficult to make a "catch." I have had no difficulty in this respect. Sowing about twenty pounds per acre in May, the seeds germinate and produce plants that do not attain a cutting size the first year, but after the first year the crop is a generous one, as four harvests the past season testify. I believe it will pay northern farmers to give this plant a trial, for I think it will succeed in many places. Simply prepare the ground as for clover. In curing for hay it will be well not to allow the plants to dry too much, else the leaves will rattle off. The crop should be cut before the plant is at all advanced in blooming, else the stems will become woody. If cut as soon as a good succulent growth is made a new crop will soon be under way. For soiling or for ensilage I consider lucerne an admirable plant. It does not spread at all, and if desired can be easily eradicated by cutting below the crown of the plant. In trying it the farmer need not fear that it will remain on his land as a troublesome pest.

### Hay Barracks.

Timothy meadow will produce more timothy hay to have one-third of the crop clover. The latter keeps the soil loose, mellow and damp, and the timothy makes heavier crop. Sheds or barracks can be made cheaply to store such hay. One twenty feet square and twenty feet high, with a movable roof, will do very well without boarded sides. Such a barrack will hold twenty tons of hay, and with a horse fork can be easily filled twenty feet high.

The cost of a hay barrack of this kind will be paid for the first year in the better keeping of twenty tons of hay. The roof should be made as light as possible, so that it can be raised and lowered, as it is filled or emptied. It should be light enough so that one man can raise or lower a corner at a time, at his convenience. Without this it will have to be boarded up, as the rain and snow would blow under the roof. But if the roof is raised as it is filled, in haying a load can be put in at any time, as it is in a barn, and then it is safe.

Great care and good judgment have to be exercised to have the hay cured just right, and when it is right it should go immediately to the barn or shed, as mixed hay cannot be saved successfully in cock in a rain. So it is all important to have a place where hay can be stored just as soon as it is ready. Nearly half of all hay cut when it is stacked is spoiled. Where clover is, the water will run in—it will spoil in for some inches all over the stack, and a considerable of a layer at the bottom is worthless. And when a stack is opened in winter or summer to feed it is at the mercy of the weather, which is always of the worst character at the wrong time.

Or, if you do not like the barracks, make sheds with stationary roofs. They can be twenty feet wide and as long as desired. It should be sloped all one way, and if covered with boards, made pretty steep. It is best to have the highest side face the east, as the heavy, dashing showers seldom come from that direction. If the hay settles after put in, it would be better to put on boards extending from the roof down to the hay to protect it.—Iowa Register.

### The Cabbage Worm.

The cabbage worm can be driven off by a decoction of smart weed, or tobacco stems, or by kerosene emulsion, made by mixing sour milk with two parts coal oil by thorough churning or shaking, and then diluting with twelve times its bulk of water, or by mixing one ounce of yellow hard soap with one pint of coal oil, and then with six quarts of water, and sprinkling through a watering pot, or by dusting with "slug shot."—Indiana Farmer.

### Clover Bloat.

All farmers know the fatal effects of clover bloat on cattle. I cure mine by tying in the animal's mouth a smooth round stick from three to four inches in diameter. I put a little salt in the mouth to make them chew and swallow. In twenty to thirty minutes the gas will pass off through the animal's mouth when the stick may be removed.

### Things to Do and to Know.

Keep the weeds down.

June is the weed month.

My son, if sinners entice thee to sign a paper, kick them heavenward before thou consent.—Bennett.

Pork packers are beginning to use honey instead of molasses to cure hams with, Mr. Charles Muth says. It goes farther and is more reliable.

The family want choice sweet corn all summer. Of course you planted some of Stowell's evergreen the first of May. Now plant some more every month, June, July and first of August.

Never salt butter more than at the rate of three ounces to ten pounds—not quite a third of an ounce to the pound. Much so-called butter comes to the city markets that tastes more like pickled pork.

Many farmers continue to keep shoes on their horses during the plowing and corn cultivating season. It will be a relief to the horse and benefit his feet to be relieved of shoes for the plowing season.

Successful winter dairying is carried on by the use of roots for cow feed. Plant them in time. There are carrots, mangolds, sugar beets, etc., anything but turnips. These make the milk taste. Juicy foods keep up the flow of milk.

A would-be-farmer set out a year ago three acres of strawberries, and never got a berry. The reason was he set out only pistillate or male plants. He did not know that some varieties of strawberries are imperfect, and must have rows of another variety planted along with them.

### Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartons, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked to this city, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it."

Free trial bottles at A. B. Armstrong's drug store.

### Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would sometimes almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle and after taking six bottles, was entirely cured and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by A. B. Armstrong.

### Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

### Land for Sale.

I have two thousand acres of valuable timber lands for sale, situate in Hamlin township, McKean county, Pa., known as the Wiggan Warrants, Nos. 5375 and 2470. With or without minerals, gas, etc. D. A. Easterbrook, Esq., of Smethport, will show the lands to parties wishing to purchase. For further particulars address

JOSEPH HOUSLER,
Emporium, or Lock Haven, Pa.

Vol. 22-19-tf

### IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage expressage and carriage hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to $1.00 and upwards per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city. vol 23 no 11ly

### For Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale two billiard tables—one carom and one pool—at prices and upon terms which enables any man to purchase. For definite information call upon F. N. TAYLOR.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 4, '85.—tf.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect May 31, 1886.
Daily Except Sunday.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:35, a. m.—Day Express for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York, 9:35 p. m., Baltimore 6:45 p. m., Washington, 8:00 p. m. Pullman Parlor car through from Williamsport to Philadelphia.

9:15 p. m.—Erie Mail for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, Lancaster, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, arriving at Philadelphia 8:25 a. m., New York 11:20 a. m., Baltimore 8:15 a. m., Washington 9:25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington and through passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and from Williamsport to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

10:35 a. m.—Erie Mail for Erie and all intermediate stations with through Pullman Palace car and through passenger coaches to Erie.

7:00 p. m.—Niagara Express for Kane and intermediate stations with through passenger coaches to Kane.

THROUGH TRAINS for EMPORIUM JUNCTION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia 7:40 a. m. Baltimore 7:30 a. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 7:10 p. m., with through Pullman Parlor car from Philadelphia to Williamsport. Erie Mail leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:20 p. m., Washington 10:00 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., arriving at Emporium Junction 10:35 a. m., with through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie.

CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

## FACTS vs. PREJUDICE

Prejudice is hard to combat. It cannot be overcome in a day. More than likely it wasn't formed hastily. Indeed it may have been gradually strengthening its hold for years. For instance, some folks believe Rheumatism cannot be cured. Their fathers believed so. So did their grandfathers before them.

Now, RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED, notwithstanding this prejudice, but the trouble is to make people think so. The only way we know to meet popular unbelief is to state the PLAIN FACTS and then present the POSITIVE PROOFS that they are facts. It is a fact that the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE not only relieves but banishes Rheumatic Pain. There is positive proof of it too. It comes from those who have suffered untold agony with Rheumatism and have been completely cured by this remedy. All who have tried it have had this experience. Some of them permit us to print their testimony. It makes quite a little book, which we send free to any who are interested enough to ask for it.

A complete Russian Rheumatism Cure, costs $2.50. If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more. You'll never need but one, so the price isn't high. Who wouldn't give $2.50 to get rid of Rheumatism?

As yet it cannot be found at the stores, but can be had only by including the amount as above, and addressing the American Proprietors,

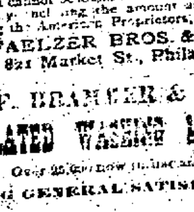
PFAELZER BROS. & CO.,
819 & 821 Market St., Philadelphia.

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED WASHING MACHINES,

Over 25,000 now in use and

GIVING GENERAL SATISFACTION.



The only washer that will wash everything clean perfectly clean without injuring the same. No housekeeper can afford to be without it! It allows no steam to escape, keeps water hot for a long time, works easy, washes clean, is neat in appearance, and made to last.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

H. F. BRAMMER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WASHING MACHINES AND CHURNS

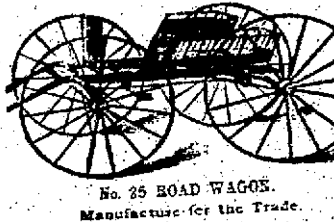
Also Ironing Boards, Clothes Racks, Adjustable Window Screens, Cigar Box Lumber, and all kinds of Boxes and Shipping Cases.

DAVENPORT, IOWA.

THE

## TROY SPRING WAGON AND WHEEL WORKS,

TROY, OHIO.



No. 25 ROAD WAGON.

Manufacture for the Trade.

SPRING WAGONS, JUMP SEATS, SOLID and STICK SURRIES, &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Drop us a postal card and we will direct you to our agent nearest you, or furnish you ourselves with Catalogue and Prices.

THE

Troy Spring Wagon and Wheel Works,
TROY, OHIO.

## FIRST CLASS—Grocers Keep It.

This child is clean
And sweet, I ween,
As any Queen
You've ever seen.

For her turned up nose,
Her sweet little toes,
Her pretty pink hose,
And all her clothes

Were washed with

ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP

Without Rubbing.

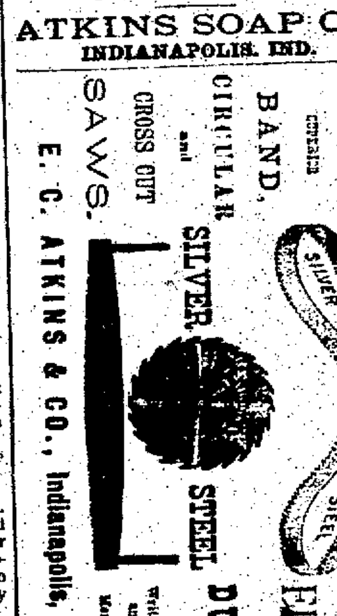
First Class Housekeepers use it.

1st. Washing clothes in the usual manner is decidedly hard work; it wears you out and the clothes too.

2d. Try a better plan and invest five cents in a bar of ELECTRIC LIGHT SOAP. Saves Time, Labor, Money, Fuel and Clothes. Use as directed on the wrapper of each bar.

—ORDERS SOLICITED.—

ATKINS SOAP CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



ATKINS' genuine BAND, CIRCULAR and CROSS CUT SAWS.

SILVER STEEL

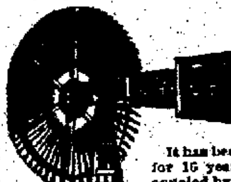
FINEST and most DURABLE MADE.

Warranted to be the Best.

Write for Prices and Catalogue. Mention this Paper.

E. C. ATKINS & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

## THE PERKINS WIND MILL.



Buy the Best and SAVE MONEY.

It has been in constant use for 16 years, with a record equaled by none.

WARRANTED not to blow down, unless the Tower goes with it; or against any wind that does not disable substantial farm buildings; to be perfect; to outlast and do better work than any other mill made.

We manufacture both Pumping and Geared Mills and carry a full line of Wind Mill Supplies.

AGENTS WANTED.

Send for Catalogue, Circulars and Prices.

Address PERKINS WIND MILL & AX CO., Mishawaka, Ind.

## ASTHMA CURED!

GERMAN ASTHMA CURE ... [illegible]

LINES OF TRAVEL.

## BUFFALO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Time Table takes effect May ... [illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION.

NORTH. — STATIONS. — SOUTH.

Buffalo; East Aurora; Sardinia Jun.; Arcade; Machias; Franklinville; Hinsdale; Olean; Bradford; Portville; Eldred; Larrabees; Port Allegany; Emporium; Harrisburg; Philadelphia; New York; Baltimore; Washington. [times illegible]

Trains leaving Buffalo ... [illegible] ... Additional Sunday Trains ... [illegible]

CLERMONT BRANCH.

Larrabees; Frisbee; Farmers Valley; Smethport; Crosby; Colegrove; Hazelton; Clermont. [times illegible]

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

Rochester; Terminal; Genesee Junc.; Scottsville; Avon; Fowlerville; York; Cuylerville; Mt. Morris; Tuscarora; Swains; Portage; Fillmore; Caneadea; Belfast; Cuba; Friendship; Olean. [times illegible]

Narrow Gauge System. Trains ... for Bradford ... [illegible] ... Trains are run on Eastern Time. Pullman Sleeping Cars between ... Philadelphia ... [illegible] ... Tickets sold and baggage checked to principal points. Get Time Tables giving full information from Company's Agents.

GEO. S. GATCHELL, Gen'l Supt.
J. A. FELLOWS, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt., No. 11, Exchange St., ...

THE ERIE NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM. BRADFORD, BORDELL & KINZUA RAILROAD, AND BRADFORD, ELDRED & CUBA RAILROAD. Takes effect ... [illegible]

WESTWARD. — STATIONS.

Bradford; ... [illegible] ... Eldred; ... Little Genesee; ... Bolivar; ... Wellsville; N. Y., L. E. & W. Hornellsville; Corning; Elmira; Waverly; Owego; Binghamton; New York. [times illegible]

Sunday Trains leave Wellsville ... [illegible] ... a—Runs daily. b—Runs daily except Sunday.

JNO. C. McKENNA, ...

CUBA BRANCH. Westward. Stations. [illegible]

B. C. WILLIAMS, ... JNO. C. McKENNA, G. T. M.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway ... New Time Table, takes effect ... [illegible]

ROCHESTER DIVISION.

EASTWARD. — STATIONS.

Rochester; Scottsville; Le Roy; Pavilion; Wyoming; Warsaw; Silver Lake Jun.; Gainesville; Pike; Bliss; Farmersville; Machias; Ashford; Ellicottville; Bradford Junc.; Salamanca; Carrollton; Limestone; Bradford; Custer City; Johnsonburg Jun.; Ridgway; Little Toby; Brockwayville; Falls Creek; Du Bois; Sykes; Big Run; Punxsutawney; Clarville. [times illegible]

BUFFALO DIVISION.

Buffalo; Orchard Park; West Falls; Colden; Springville; West Valley; Ashford. [times illegible]

Connections for east and west at Rochester with the New York Central ... [illegible] ... Tickets, time tables and full information can be procured at ticket office ... depot, Exchange street, Buffalo.

JAS. T. GARDNER, Gen'l Sup't.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R. Time Table, takes effect Monday, Jan. 31, 1886.

AR. EASTW'D. — STATIONS.

Coudersport; Hammonds; Olmsted; Nelsons; Knowlton; Roulette; Burtville; Port Allegany. [times illegible]

Trains run on eastern time.

B. A. M...

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive applications to buy and ... information generally ... in McKean County ... THE BACKUS BUILDING, ...

Wellsboro, Pa., Dec. 21 ...